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SATURDAY NIGHT

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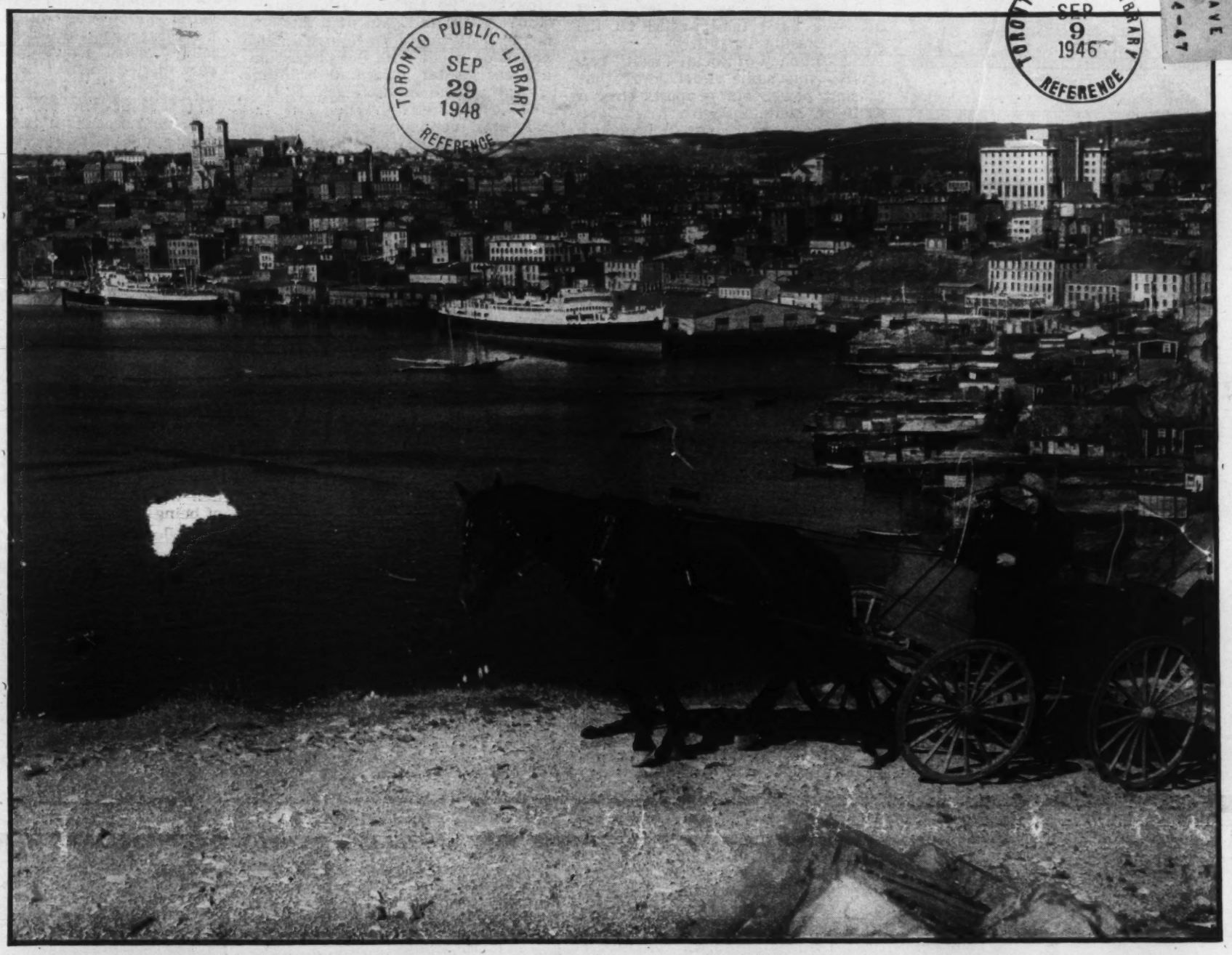

Newfoundland stands on the threshold of a new era. The National Convention meets in St. John's on September 11 to discuss the island's future status. After nearly a century of responsible government, economic bankruptcy in 1934 forced the island to ask for the mother country's aid and led to the establishment of the present government by commission. Now the prosperity brought by the war gives Newfoundland a second chance to stand on her own feet. See panel page twenty-six.

THE FRONT PAGE

Peace Looks Precarious

BEHAVOIR of the stock markets after the Labor Day holiday indicated a very serious state of apprehension about the international situation. It is possible that the reasons for this alarm may have been disclosed, or fairly well guessed at, before these lines are read, but in the meantime it is useless to close our eyes to the fact that world security is considerably further from realization than it was a year ago.

The emphatic and almost complete withdrawal of all the Western powers from Europe so far as military force is concerned has left the Russian armies and those of Russia's satellites as virtually the only effective forces in that part of the world. If Russia is actually in a position to make war,—if her morale is still sound and her economic strength has been in large measure restored,—she may be able to do pretty much what she will with those parts of the earth's surface which she can reach by land. She may calculate that she can thus establish so deep a cordon around her essential productive areas that they will be relatively safe from atomic attack, and that now is the time to make that attempt. On the other hand it may be that she is merely trying to blackmail the non-Communist world—which apart from its atomic bomb work has been wholly engaged in trying to reconstitute its normal economic life rather than preparing for war—into making concessions which it would not dream of making except under the gravest pressure.

The persistent intransigence of Marshal Tito and the extraordinary episode of the making and withdrawal of charges of pro-Russian espionage by the Americans against certain German military and Nazi personages are acutely disquieting. The relations between the Russian world and the American world (of which the British nations are in effect members) are rapidly approaching, if they have not reached, the stage at which they must become worse before they can become better. No internationalization of the atom bomb is now thinkable without an abandonment of the veto power and a degree of international control, to which the Russians are determined not to consent. The bomb was not the only great advance in military science which was just being made at the close of the last war, and may not be the wholly determining factor which we have supposed it; the Russians appear to have rocket weapons of high importance.

That the Russian people desire war is in the last degree improbable, but in the present state of police organization it is not likely that their desires will have more to do with the decision than those of the people of any totalitarian state have ever had.

Bar Association

THE resolution on civil rights adopted by the Canadian Bar Association contains everything that the most ardent believer in such rights could have asked for, except an explicit explanation that what called it forth was the behavior of the Government in bestowing Star Chamber powers on the Espionage Commission. That fact was so obvious that it did not need to be stated, and so embarrassing that the Association decided not to state it. We shall discuss the Report in detail in a later issue. In the meantime we draw attention to one idea in it which is new to us, and which seems profoundly important.

The world is in a period of international uncertainty which it will probably be inevitable that governments should exercise unusual powers for the suppression of activities within their jurisdiction which might be useful to their enemies. But the Bar Association points out that exceptional procedures which may be permitted for protective and defensive purposes alone must never be extended into the judicial and punitive spheres. If in certain circumstances it is permissible for evidence to be obtained by methods such as those of the Gousenko Commission, such evidence must never be introduced into the courts in which guilt is decided and punishment awarded. Even in time of actual war, these courts must continue to be governed by the rules of evidence which have been formulated for the protection of the subject and the attainment of the highest possible degree of justice.

Against Hold-Ups

THE trade union local to which the civic employees of Hamilton, Ont., other than police and firemen, are required to belong has not, we notice, come forward officially in support of the declaration of one of its officers that it would go out on strike if any attempt were made to break up the picket line at Steel of Canada. The declaration was probably intended as a feeler, and the response may not have been good. The best possible response, however, from our point of view, would have been the immediate lining up of an organization of volunteer workers to carry on the municipal services in the event of such a strike.

No Canadian city can afford to place its essential services at the mercy of the unpredictable decisions of the executive of a small trade union local, nor for that matter of those of the head office of the same trade union, probably in another country. The right to strike in such circumstances is the right to dictate the conduct of the government of the city, and that cannot be tolerated. There is a very strong body of public opinion in favor of combatting such claims on the part of the paid servants of the city, but the only way in which it can be made effective is by organization. If any more is heard of this sort of thing in Hamilton or any other city where this trade union operates, there should be an immediate revival of the emergency organizations which functioned so well during the war. The best way to avoid any trouble of this kind is to make it clear that it won't be very troublesome.

Many Liberties

THE Toronto *Telegram* is aggrieved because we observed recently that the only liberties in which it seemed to be interested were those connected with the rights of property, and assures us that this is not so. We should be only too delighted if the *Telegram* would produce some evidence that it is interested in those forms of liberty which have nothing to do with property, such as freedom of speech, for we are much more anxious to discover friends of liberty than to make a case against any newspaper; but so far it has omitted to do so. It seems to think that it establishes its case by pointing out that some of the people in whose liberties it is *not* interested may be property-owners, and as it apparently refers to the persons examined by the Gousenko Commission that may be quite true. But we never suggested that it was interested in *all* the rights of *all* property-owners. Even property-owners have personal rights, apart from those relating to their property, and these rights are common to property-owners and non-property owners, and it is these in which we wish the *Telegram* could develop some interest.

There is, we admit, one personality right in which the *Telegram* and many newspapers like it are just now proclaiming a very lively interest, and that is the right of the worker to have access to the premises where he wants

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Two Languages Need Not Prevent One Proud National Feeling

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR August 17 edition under the title "No Separation" Mr. G. A. Campbell of Penticton, B.C. made some statements that were not only inaccurate but unfair.

Our country has always had two official languages, French and English, therefore we are a bilingual country and whether Mr. Campbell likes it or not French is equal to English under our law. As French has been spoken a hundred years longer than English in this country I think it would be more correct to make it our official language if we must have only one. I doubt if we would be going backwards as seventy million intelligent people speak French in the world now.

It is also interesting to note that Mr. Campbell thinks that "the people of the Province of Quebec should become Canadians and cease to be *only* French Canadians." When French speaking Canadians refer to themselves in their own language they say "Les Canadiens"; when they refer to English speaking Canadians they say "Les Anglais". So you see there is a difference of opinion to say the least.

I am not a French speaking Canadian but I've lived all my life in Quebec and sympathize with a lot of Quebec's aims and desires. However in order to become a really great nation we must learn to give and take, in other words co-operate, and *treat all Canadians as equals.* Compulsion never did and never will solve anything.

G. R. HODGE
Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.

More About Lord Keynes

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

LORD KEYNES is an orthodox economist. He recognized that under the present economic set up there is an inevitable shortage of purchasing power produced in the manufacture of consumer goods and his cure appears to be to cause useless work to be done and paid for by government.

The money thus paid has to be previously withdrawn from the pool of purchasing power by taxes and here we have the parallel to the puppy chasing its tail.

The "Lunacy of Social Credit" recognizes this same shortage of purchasing power but proposes that it shall be made up with New Debt-free Money not spent on useless work but given to the public for nothing—which is anathema to the orthodox who inconsistently will not protest at inherited wealth being given dividends for nothing.

Why not subsidize a modicum of Leisure for the poor as well as for the rich in this Age of Plenty.

GEORGE H. PETHICK
RR 1 Royal Oak, V.I., B.C.

Bostonian Rebuke

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AT least two SATURDAY NIGHT articles recently, your writers have used the term "straight-jacket". What this means I have no idea, unless, perhaps, it refers to some post-war garment without curves—a box coat, maybe.

However, in both cases it appeared that the reference was to a "strait-jacket", that is, a jacket which is "strait", *i.e.,* narrow and confining, and any resemblance to the shortest distance between two points was purely coincidental.

Boston, Mass. ARCH L. CROSSLEY

Why No Ceiling?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

GOOD for Mr. Bone. (Renting is a Headache, S. N., Aug. 3.) His case is logical to me. Another factor is that of current real estate selling-prices. The only ceiling is that set by "all the traffic will bear." I see no good reason for the government failure to establish some sort of control over the sale of dwellings. W.P.T.B. orders govern the sale of most necessities but apparently a roof over one's head is to be considered as a luxury.

Nobel, Ont. J. C. FINLAYSON

Hot and Gooey

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE late Rev. Richard Roberts, having toured Canada as Moderator of the United Church and spoken at many supper meetings declared his conclusion that the national dish of Canada was escalloped potatoes. Furthermore, on his first evening at home after so wearing an anabasis, he found the same dish before him as a special treat.

Toronto, Ont. COLIN E. HENDERSON

Approving of Mr. Peddie

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT WAS rather refreshing to read in Mr. D. E. Peddie's letter in your issue of June 8, the sentence "the failure of . . . Mr. Keynes to recognize first principles."

I say refreshing because it holds out the hope that perhaps the economic thought of Canada may eventually make its recovery from the deadening incubus of the weight of the astonishing wordiness of the same Lord Keynes.

And he had such a 'sycophantic press' that few economists dare to go behind his words and find out what it was all about. Most accepted his dictums as the wisdom of the gods. This theory of Insufficient-Spending is but one of many.

Mr. Peddie makes some rather curious statements in his third paragraph. For instance "The theory of Balanced Industrial Relations is sound except for one fatal omission." Can any theory that has even one omission be 'sound'? Is there any such thing as 'Balanced Industrial Relations'? Is it not the name of a mere hypothesis, not even of a theory?

In his view the fatal omission is, "that no factors other than those of service be admitted to price." What factors other than service are ever admitted to 'price'? Let us see. 'Service' is the specific name for a type of work, and 'price' is the name of the sum of all the charges for work of any kind whatsoever up to the time stated.

Mr. Peddie lists "gains of landlords" and "gains of monopolies and cartels" as being non-service factors. How does he arrive at this conclusion? Surely the gain of a landlord is the wage for a particular service and is on a par with the proportionate charge for land and buildings owned by the enterpriser. Is that cost counterfeit? When is the gain of a monopoly a counterfeit or a non-service charge? Surely if I pay the lone taxi-man of a village his charge for service to me that is not a non-service charge? Or a freight charge for carrying freight, is that a non-service charge? I expect what Mr. Peddie means to say is that these charges for rent and other charges by the sole purveyor are excessive, not counterfeit or non-service. Are these the only charges that are in excess?

If there is any "disparity between price and purchasing power" it is not caused by charges for counterfeit-services but by excessive charges for non-counterfeit services. Then again the disparity is not between price and purchasing power but between price and what the buyer is willing to pay.

The *tu quoque* letters of Messrs. Pethick and Jukes of B.C. in rebuttal of Mr. Peddie's characterization of Social Credit as a 'lunacy' are no answer. Mr. Peddie is reasonably accurate in the name 'lunacy' as witness the latest Albertan fruit called The Alberta Bill of Rights. Remember what Mr. Peddie said of Social Credit was that it "seeks to equate evil with good."

'Social Credit' is the legitimate offspring of Keynesism with Major C. S. Douglas as the reputed father.

WM. E. LAIRD
Portage la Prairie, Man.

Honor To Whom Honor

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN your issue of August 17, Eveline Van Berkum has contributed an article entitled "Dutch Made a Garden of Holland Marsh."

While I do not want to detract in any sense from the very fine contribution the Dutch have made to this development, nevertheless I regret that the author did not mention the name of the late W. H. Day, at one time Professor of Physics at the O.A.C.

Professor Day gave up a very lucrative position to devote his time and talents to this development. Together with associates in the city of Guelph they ploughed thousands of dollars into this project. While they may have had advice from Holland, nevertheless it was their vision and foresight which made the enterprise possible.

Professor Day had a large acreage under cultivation long before 1930, and proved beyond doubt that this land was capable of supplying the finest celery obtainable anywhere, and other vegetables of first class quality which found a ready market. Since 1934 the Dutch have made a tremendous contribution, but I believe it is fair to say that it was Canadian initiative and genius which made the whole project possible.

Ottawa, Ont. W. GARFIELD CASE
Member for North Grey.

Then And Now

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I congratulate you on publishing Charles Morgan's admirably-written essay on "England in Prison."

Behind Mr. Morgan's facility of expression, however, I find thoughts to which I must take strong exception. Forty years ago my father was earning 15 shillings weekly as a skilled metal worker in England, with no opportunity of improving his position. THAT was a prison. He escaped to Canada, as did thousands of others.

During my recent period of service overseas I was able to observe working conditions in England at close range, and can assure you that starvation wages no longer are tolerated.

Montreal, Que. FREDERICK W. PRICE

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Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

AN article in a technical publication mentions that in the next world conflict aeroplanes will be silent. It is reassuring to learn that efforts are being directed towards making future wars more peaceful.

•

H. L. Mencken writes that man has lost the sureness of instinct of the baboon and has not yet perfected the sureness of reason. From which it may be inferred that the human race is up a tree and has no means of getting down.

•

A radio commentator from Paris says that "Molotov and his cohorts never sleep." But they do seem to suffer from pretty bad nightmares at times.

•

Who Wouldn't?

Declaring it would provide grounds for lampoons from one end of Canada to the other, a member of the Senate refused to cast a favorable vote for a tax exemption of $2,000 of the $6,000 annual indemnities paid to Senators. Even for half this amount of exemption we would willingly run the risk of being the subject of a quip in this column.

•

The other day a friend heard of a white shirt for sale but was obliged to turn it down because he couldn't raise enough cash for the first instalment.

•

A New England judge has dismissed a charge of beer drinking on licensed premises after hours, because there was no proof of actual drinking. A business associate recently returned from vacationing in the same area believes that it would also have been difficult to prove that the beer was beer.

An American insurance magazine wants to know why so many actuaries come from Scotland. This is probably the outcome of the popular national pastime of trying to stop sixpence from going bang.

•

In reply to the educational authority who believes that young people would be much better equipped for life's battles if Latin were made compulsory, Junior begs respectfully to remind him of the fate of the Romans when they encountered the barbarians.

•

The Doctor's Dilemma

George Bernard Shaw asserts that Britain's socialized medicine bill gives doctors power to "poison us or mutilate us professionally with virtually complete immunity and considerable pecuniary gain." Surely Mr. Shaw is not suggesting that the medical profession do all this for nothing?

•

The director of a San Francisco marriage clinic requested a judge to postpone his divorce suit, explaining that he had an engagement to speak at the Lions' Club on "How to be Happy Though Married." The secret, of course, is to try, try, try again.

•

The large flock of migratory birds assembling for departure to the south must have attracted the attention of our meteorologists who, in consequence, may shortly be in a position to announce that colder weather is on the way.

•

A U.S. naval officer has played the 47th move in a correspondence game of chess with a Lancashire (Eng.) opponent, in a contest which has already lasted eight years. Tension is mounting, and any year now the struggle will reach a rollicking climax.

•

The latest yarn from Hollywood tells of a young man who sat on an over-sized egg for twenty-four days and hatched out an ostrich. It is not stated if, on seeing the foster parent, the young bird regretted sticking its neck out.

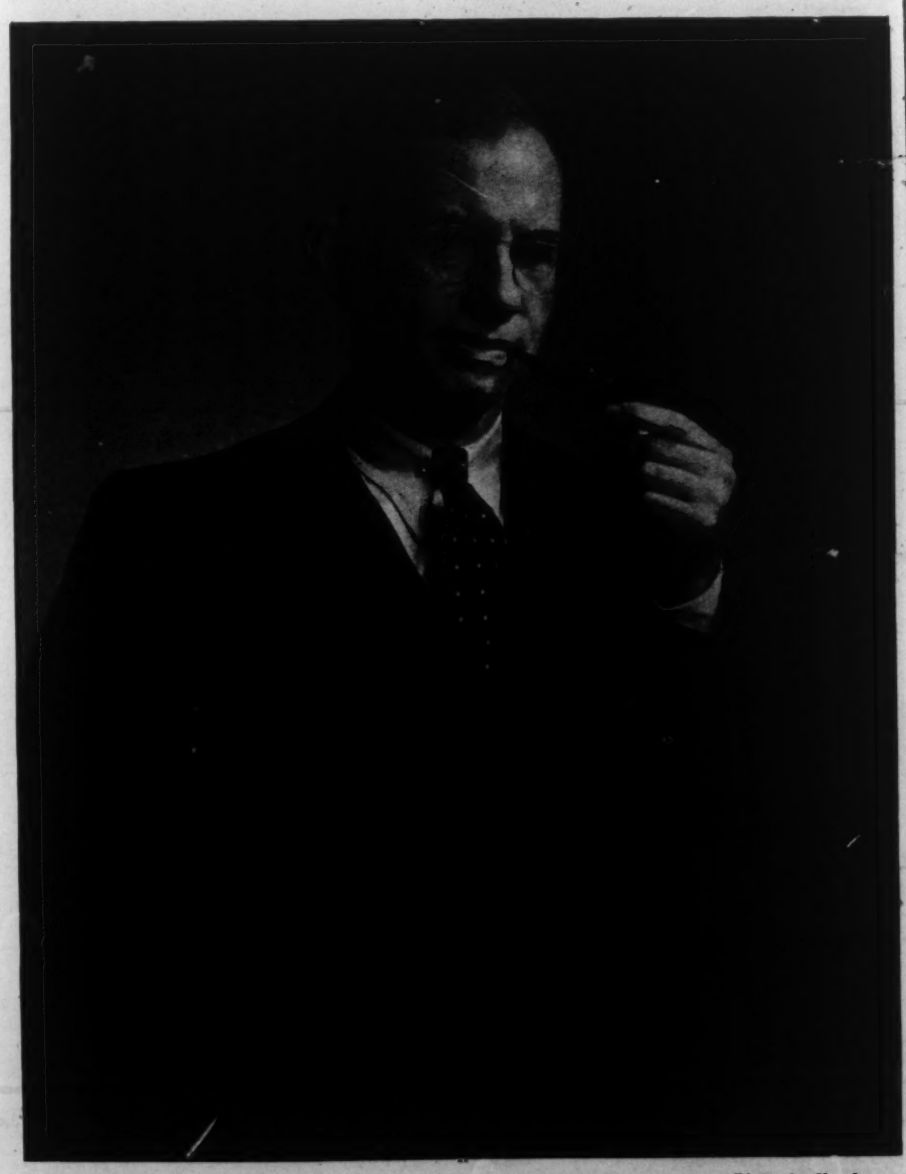

Photo by Karsh

The Hon. Brooke Claxton, K.C., Canada's Minister of Health and Welfare, who now heads the Canadian delegation at the Paris Peace Conference since Mr. King's return to this country. The 48-year-old, Montreal-born lawyer entered the House in 1940 after a decisive victory over his Conservative opponent in Montreal's St. Lawrence-St. George constituency. He is an authority on international relations and social welfare, and the Family Allowance Act owes much to his guidance. His rapid parliamentary promotion augurs well for the future and he has already been mentioned as a possible successor to the Prime Minister.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

to work. It is a most important right, and one which we are glad to find so generally upheld by the Canadian press. But it is a right which has two faces, being quite inseparable from the right of the property-owner to bring into his premises the workers who wish employment and whom he wishes to employ. And in the case of newspapers which can produce no other kind of personality right in which they have shown any interest, it is scarcely unfair to conclude that even in this case their real interest is in the right of the property-owner much more than in that of the worker.

AT THE RECITAL

"SUCH flawless phrasing, such control of tone
Does he display — and yet withal I fear
There is too much rubato." "Crystal clear
His passages of scale, but overdone
Interpretation." "Surely he should know
Lynamics are not helped by elbows high,
In crab-like gesture, reaching for the sky."
"How radical to play with wrists so low."

Thus did the critics rave. And through the jeers
A sound more thrilling mad, more madly free
Than tropic tempests tearing through trees that slept,
Or lashing to purple frenzy a tropic sea,
Cried out in vain to unresponsive ears.
The music played,
The critics raved.
And the Gods wept.

DOROTHY WILKINSON

Not Exactly Martyrs

WE ARE getting a little tired of hearing labor leaders talking, in this year of grace and of accredited bargaining agencies and of family allowances, as if they and their followers were still in the position of the Tolpuddle Martyrs of more than a century ago. The truth of course is that organized labor is now one of the most powerful political and economic forces in the country, although most of its power is in the hands of the permanent officials rather than of the bulk of the membership, and a good deal of it is for that reason actually located outside of Canada. Instead of being singled out for hostile treatment by the laws against combinations, the labor unions are specially favored by them, and permitted to do many things, and to go without responsibility for doing many other things, which any other kind of organization is rigidly and effectively prohibited from doing.

This does not prevent some of the unions, and especially those which are most strictly managed from the United States, from seeking to make their power even greater by a species of extortion practised on the community during this time of acute and worldwide shortage of many essential commodities. There is a disposition to withhold labor, and thus to intensify the shortage, until the community is compelled to grant the demand for what the unions euphemistically designate as "union security", a term which has no definite meaning but a great deal of emotional connotation. In the contracts by which it is sought to establish the various degrees of union security there is a good deal more definiteness, and it is to these that we must apply ourselves if we are to understand the meaning of the term.

There are at least four degrees of union security in demand at the present time, though the first is regarded by most labor men as having only negligible value except in so far as it may constitute a first step towards something better. This is the voluntary revocable check-off, by which the employer remains free to employ non-union labor but undertakes to deduct from the pay of his union workers the amount of the union dues and to pay it to the union on the order of the individual worker and so long only as that order is not revoked.

The second is the irrevocable check-off, or "maintenance of membership", by which the employee who has once signed over his dues to the union cannot withdraw that order. But the term "maintenance of membership" is also applied to the contract under which the employer, while still free to enlist workers who are not union members, is required to dismiss them after a certain period if they do not become members of the union and authorize

"HMM... I WONDER IF WE MIGHT SHOOT THAT ONE DOWN..."

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collection of their dues for the union by the company. This means the partially closed shop, in which no non-union man can be employed except for the probationary period at the beginning of the employment. In this case, unless the union has no power to expel members (which is occasionally the case in some of the looser organizations), any man who has passed the probationary period and become a union member must be dismissed from employment as soon as he is expelled from the union. The fully closed shop is identical with this except that there is no probationary period, and no man can be hired unless he is already a member of the union, or is instantly accepted as such on starting work.

Call for State Action

THERE is little to be said against any of the union security systems so long as they are arrived at by voluntary agreement between the employer and the union. Employers frequently accept one or other of them rather than go through the long and costly process of resisting a strong and well-financed union; but they are bound by their acceptance only for the period agreed upon, which seldom exceeds two years because the unions themselves are never willing to be bound for a longer period. But the present situation, in which all prolonged strikes affect the public interest very directly, has caused a demand for the exercise of the compulsive powers of the state to order employers to accede to a claim which in such cases is usually for the third or fourth of these systems. And this completely alters the situation.

In the first place, there is no logical ground upon which the state, having once decreed that the closed shop is proper, should ever recede from that position and declare that it should cease to be enforced. The employer who has voluntarily accepted the closed shop, not because he approves of it but because he prefers it to a long strike, is perfectly free to change his mind. The state is not free to do so. The closed shop, once established by state order in a given industry, is pretty sure to remain in that industry for the rest of foreseeable time, and also pretty sure to be established in at least all comparable industries under the same state authority. After all, if the closed shop is desirable in the steel industry, it is hard to maintain that it is undesirable in the clothing industry or the hotel business or domestic service.

In the second place, there is an even more powerful argument against the establishment of the closed shop *by order of the state*, in the fact that in Canada the state, in the form of the Dominion Government, has already enacted that no man should be required by the state to work in a closed shop industry. The Unemployment Insurance Act, a quite recent and up-to-date enactment, states in express terms that an unemployed person has the right to refuse employment in any industry in which he will be compelled to become a member of a union, and cannot be deprived of his unemployment benefits on account of that refusal. This is a statutory recognition of the principle of freedom of choice regarding union membership, a principle which is not lightly to be abandoned in any case, and especially not at the dictates of organizations whose only argument in support of it is that they can tie up the production of essential commodities if they do not get it.

It should be remembered that a great deal of the present tie-up in such industries in Canada is due to the determination of unions to obtain the closed shop, not as a matter of agreement with the employers, which they cannot obtain, but as a matter of government order, extracted from an unwilling community by the threat to deprive it of things which it cannot well do without.

That Bilateral Deal

OPINION in the West on the Canada-Britain wheat deal has been much more definitely crystallized than in the East. This is largely because the conflict between free marketing (with its concomitant machinery of organized exchanges) and controlled marketing has been fought out in the prairies for a full generation, and a very large number, probably a majority, of the wheat-raisers have been won over to the side of controlled marketing by the argument that free marketing allows a parasitic class known as speculators to milk off a profit between the producer's price and the consumer's. In the East there is a more general disposition to admit that speculators' profits may be mostly derived from other and less successful speculators, and that the total cost of the exchanges to the community as a whole may be no more than a reasonable price for running a mechanism by which buyer and seller can at all times come together.

The opposition to the wheat deal in the West has thus been expressed mainly by those who favor free marketing as a principle, and has been based on the fact that the deal effectually prevents any such thing as the free marketing of wheat in Canada for four years. The free-marketers object to this not merely as an unnecessary prolongation of controls, but as a stumbling-block placed in the path of all progress by the world at large towards a restoration of "multi-lateral trade". Obviously a deal which disposes of practically the whole exportable surplus of one of Canada's chief products to one country for four years must inevitably exclude all other countries even from bidding for, not to say from purchasing, any of that product, thus withdrawing a large fraction of the total world supply and the total world purchasing power from all open market operations. Since the restoration of multi-lateral trading has certainly been one of the chief objects of the non-Communist countries since the end of the war, it is argued that the wheat deal is a monkey-wrench thrown into the laboring machinery of economic reconstruction, and will help to prolong the life of many similar deals and bilateral arrangements.

It is obvious that if Britain had had a non-Socialist Government the deal would not have been made. But it can also be argued that if Canada had had a really free-market Government it would not have been made either. The British were not in a position to force the deal upon a reluctant Canada. The Canadian Government apparently wanted to be able to assure the wheat-growers of a "guaranteed price" for some time to come, and could not do this and maintain a free market unless it was prepared to guarantee that it would buy the crop and stand any loss that that might entail. The British commitments for the third and fourth year, by which time the value of the dollar may have shifted quite a distance, are so indeterminate that it is impossible to assign any definite value to them, and we are certainly not disposed to attach much weight to the theory that if Canada loses in the first two years (as compared with open-market prices), Great Britain will out of pure kindness and sense of justice add substantially to the price she would otherwise pay thereafter.

If the dollar loses much more of its purchasing power, the guaranteed minimum price for the third and fourth year will be very far from adequate to keep the wheat-raisers happy. But after all, in these fantastic days, with nations lending one-another billions and giving one-another billions just out of sheer goodwill and desire to keep the world going, it should be no great trick for Canada to pay the wheat-raisers what they think they need and charge any difference between that and the British payments to the account of the next war.

The Interest Rate

THE reported decision of the Dominion Finance Department to make the new bond issue redeemable on demand at any time at the full par value and interest, and to limit the amount of it that can be held by any individual, seems to provide a very ingenious way out of the difficulty in which any government is likely to be placed, when it has sold great quantities of fixed-period bonds to its poorer citizens on patriotic grounds and finds itself unable to keep them at par because of a general rise in the open-market rate of interest. Small holders of the fixed-period bonds will be well advised to dispose of them and purchase the new bonds to the extent of the limitation, even if it involves a slight loss of income, as this will give them absolute protection against any decline in price due to a higher interest rate.

That it is desirable that the interest rate should be somewhat higher than the present level of about 2¾ per cent on gilt edged bonds is pretty generally admitted, but it is unpleasant to see small bondholders having to take a loss if obliged to sell their holdings, as they would if the market rate rose above 3 per cent. Large holders can afford to take a more tolerant view, and to charge their diminution of capital against their increased interest income of future years. The truth is that the interest rate has been kept low throughout the war period by the constant emission of new money accompanied by a total absence of new profit-seeking enterprises in which it could be invested. Any resumption of profit-seeking investment would almost assuredly push up the bond interest rate; and we need hardly say that a resumption of profit-seeking investment is essential if the economy of this country is not to go completely socialistic.

The gradual lifting of controls should open up a vast area of potential enterprise for which new capital will be urgently needed. Except for war purposes, and with government guarantees, there has been scarcely any expansion of private capital since 1939, and the field of opportunity is enormous. It may be that it can be adequately tilled without putting up the interest rate much above 3 per cent, but we can hardly expect that it will remain below that figure.

HERESY

IT'S ho for the bed of juniper boughs,
The aromatic (and lumpy) boughs
Still damp with the dews of eve!
And it's ho for the camp-fire settling down
To a grey ash, soft as a satin gown,
While the wood-dove softly grieves!

It's ho for the latest bedtime fag!
It's ho for the clumsy sleeping bag,
For the sand-flies on the beach!
And after the last mosquito-raid
It's ho for the itch on your shoulder-blade
A little beyond your reach!

And the east wind soughs like a locoed soul,
As the drums of thunder begin to roll.
Oh, why does a human roam
To list while the greeny wilderness sings,
When he has a mattress with double-springs
In his greeny room at home?

J. E. M.

Glamorous and Exciting Postwar New York Is

Lower Manhattan through steel cables of the Brooklyn Bridge; 40 of New York's buildings are over 400 ft; the Empire State soars to 1,250 ft.

Story and Pictures by Eric R. Adams

YEAR after year, in the days before war curtailed travel, New York was the holiday goal of thousands of Canadians. Its well-publicized skyline, a few hundred square miles of vertically-arranged real estate, and its special sort of fast, noisy and expensive life were the main attractions. Twenty-four hours each day the world's biggest city lived up to its reputation of being "a crusher, a killer, but a great show".

Now a repeat performance is running. Travel restrictions are off, visitors are flooding in and things are booming. Each winter more people visit New York than Miami, each summer it tops Atlantic City attendance records.

Because of the recent removal of O.P.A. ceilings, prices in New York are somewhat higher. But the visitor doesn't have to do too much worrying. Although his stay at an hotel is limited to five days, the rates are much the same as usual, and the cost of eating in restaurants is only very slightly higher than it was in 1942. Some luxury items have skyrocketed (fur coat prices doubled and tripled the day O.P.A. ended) but it's up to you whether or not you buy things like this. It's true that cost-of-living is higher for New Yorkers, but prices for items or services normally associated with a holiday or visit are still normal, the term being used in the New York sense of the word, since the cost of almost anything in this category is greater in New York than in Canada.

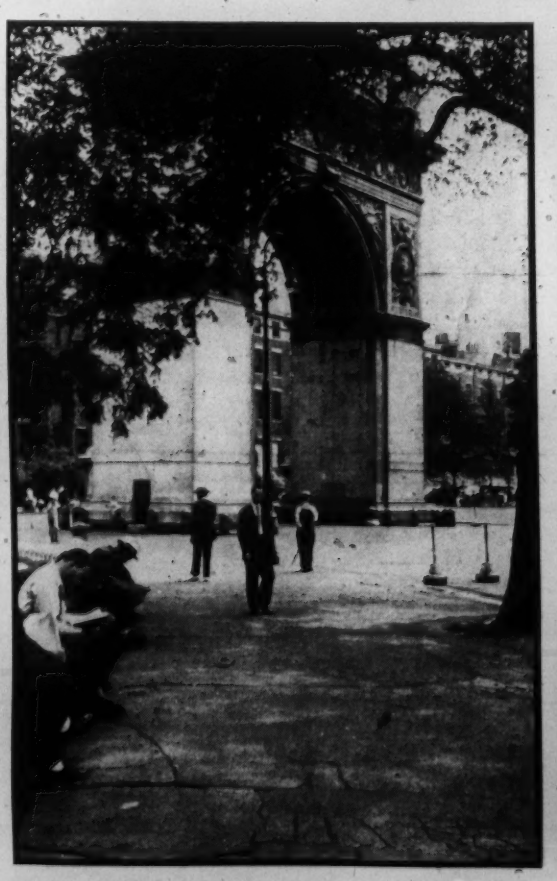
THIS business of eating, for example, an important part of any traveller's budget, depends entirely on where you go. You can get an excellent meal for between fifty cents and a dollar in those famous automats where coffee comes out of a hole in the wall and where pie, cake, sandwiches and hot dishes stay safely enclosed in glass until the insertion of nickels lets a little door open. Steam tables in the same places provide servings of meat, fish, vegetables and desserts. Roast turkey with all the trimmings costs 70 cents. You get pushed around a bit at rush hours, you carry your own tray, and you have to find a table for yourself . . . . but the food is really very good.

In the matter of entertainment there is almost no limit to things to do or the money that can be spent. As far as night-clubbing goes, a modest evening for two spent at any

Saturday night in Times Square. The rain has scattered the crowds, but they'll return and remain until 2 or 3 a.m.

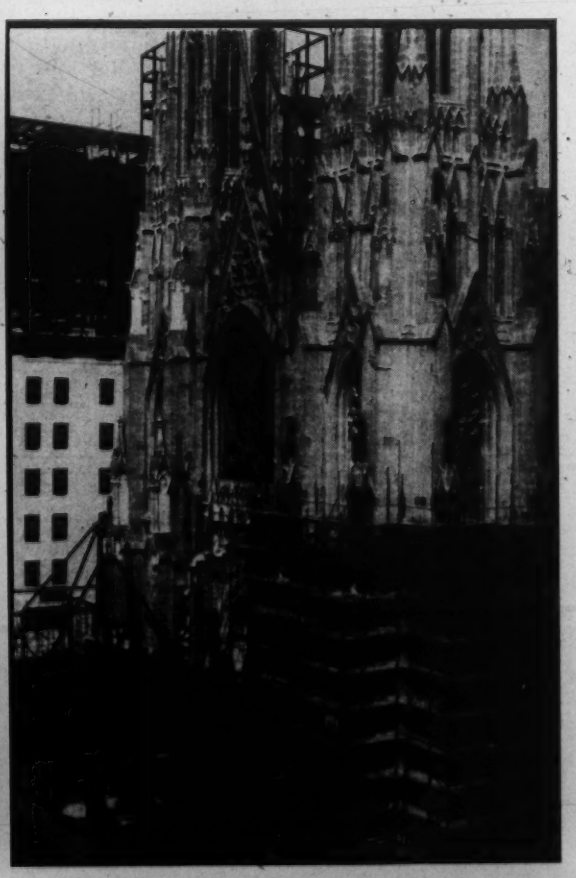
Merchants around 42nd Street and Broadway engage in unusual enterprises. This one has a large telescope atop his car.

Riverside Drive swank apartments are fully rented at from $200 to $1,000 monthly. These are the newer buildings but many were built fifty years ago.



Washington Square, famous in song and story. Nearby Greenwich Village provides atmosphere, as well as characters who regard it as part of their world.

Inimitable Greenwich Village. Here is Gay Street, twisting and colorful, with fire escapes complete with potted plants in typical New York manner.



St. Patrick's Cathedral is currently undergoing extensive renovation. Started some months ago, the work is expected to continue for quite a time yet.

k Is Still Big Attraction to Canadian Visitors

of the more famous establishments will not leave very much of a $50 bill, providing you are accustomed to carrying $50 bills around, which is not very likely considering that the Dominion Government permits Canadians to take only $250 on an American trip, and this only after Form H has been completed. This nearly-$50-evening will include several cocktails each, a good dinner and a little to drink afterwards.

AT THE other end of the scale are such New York specials as a trip on the subway, longest 5-cent ride in the world, or a 10-cent "sight seeing" tour via Fifth Avenue bus. It will take you all the way from Washington Square to 157th Street, a solid hour through and past world-known streets and neighborhoods.

For Canadians who like to think of New York as a big money town, and for the benefit of U.S. friends who would have us believe that nobody there earns less than $75 a week, a look at the "help wanted" pages of any of the city's 10 important newspapers is somewhat revealing.

The New York Journal American, for example, featured five pages of help wanted ads in its Sunday, August 11 issue. The average job in which salaries were mentioned paid less than $35 a week, and for factory workers and clerks ran as low as $23.50.

Office workers of a more skilled sort seem to come out a bit better than they would in Canada. Wages for experienced comptometer operators, bookkeepers, secretaries and stenographers run from $40 to $55 a week, although plenty of positions offering less were advertised. Highest wages are those going to experienced plumbers, electricians, carpenters, steamfitters, mechanics and like trades. Pay in these and similar fields runs from $50 to over a hundred dollars weekly.

While dealing with dollars it might be pointed out that New York financial institutions don't seem to have heard of Mr. Ilsley's recent move to make Canadian and U.S. dollars equal. As far as they are concerned, our dollar is discounted at a rate which fluctuates slightly but which is around 3¼ per cent.

Into this "kingdom" come 130,000 visitors each day. During a similar period, nearly two million passengers are carried by its subways. Buildings in the city are valued at almost seventeen billion dollars and the people who live in them use a billion gallons of water daily.

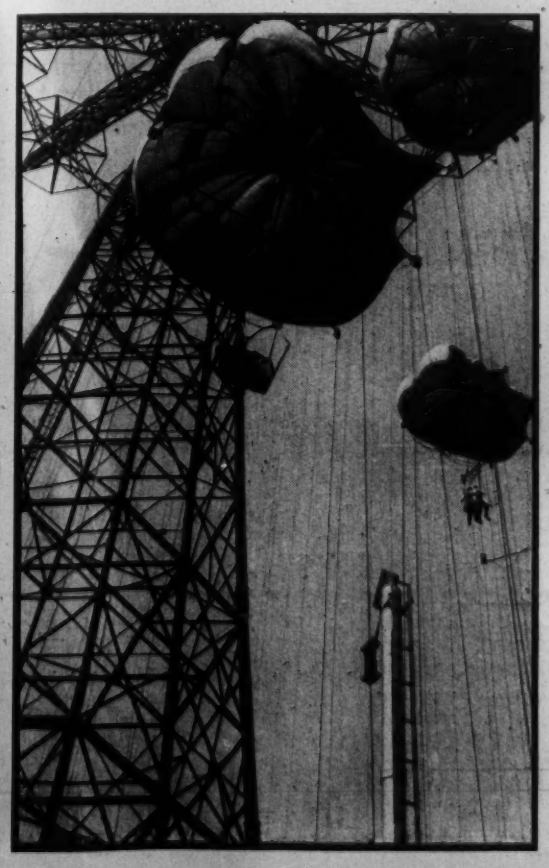
O. Henry called it "Bagdad on the Subway". Even then it was a city of romance and adventure, endlessly exciting. He should see it now.

Every visitor rides up Fifth Avenue on top of a bus; so do New Yorkers on warm nights, but open double-deckers are fast becoming old timers.

Despite their curtness, New York policemen are very human, as this Coney Island picture of a lost boy proves.

Imported champagnes, brandies and benedictines are back. Supply seems generous but drunkenness is seldom seen.

With the city's restaurants severely overcrowded, "automats" are a vital part of New York life today. Excellent food and moderate prices go hand-in-hand.



If you want to escape the Coney Island crowds and, at the same time, have all the thrill of a parachute jump from 300 feet, you can do so for 50 cents.

Ex-G.I.'s from nearby universities gather in the parks during recess. Single vets get $65 a month while studying or training; married men, $90.

Each day 54,000 people go to Central Park; few realize it stretches 50 blocks, embraces 840 acres. Frontage of building in background costs $4,000 a ft.

Was Lord Keynes Assailed by Doubts at the End?

By STUART ARMOUR

Before his death last April, John Maynard Keynes sent to the London "Economic Journal" an article unpretentiously entitled, "The Balance of Payments of the United States", which seems likely to set economists by the ears. Ever since the postwar '20's, Keynes's work has been the starting-point of economic thinking along new directions; and his authority has been claimed for innumerable schemes for the promotion of Full Employment by methods at variance with classical economics.

In his last article, Lord Keynes set forth ideas which those who were influenced by the works of his lifetime are likely to regard with considerable wonder. Since "Keynesian Economics" have had marked influence on the modern world, Mr. Armour, who describes himself as an "ad hoc economist", brings the matter to the layman's attention in his own language. (For the past three years Mr. Armour has been associated on an economic research project with Gilbert E. Jackson, O.B.E.)

JOHN Maynard Keynes, widely recognized as an authentic genius, and by far the most influential economist of this era, has been dead less than six months.

Always a figure around whom controversy was likely to rage, Lord Keynes in his last published work raised questions which may well have his supporters and his antagonists arguing with each other far, far into the night.

The questions at issue are, Did Lord Keynes mean to recant? Or did he go to the grave at least doubting the validity of some of his own economic conclusions?

The evidence which leads to the raising of these pregnant questions is contained in an article on the international balance of payments position in the United States. It appeared in the June, 1946, issue of the *Economic Journal*, one of the best known and most respected publications in its field.

This is said to be the last article Keynes wrote before his untimely death. As such, it perhaps has an importance above that of most such writing. In the *Economic Journal* article, Lord Keynes, writing some believe as a propagandist rather than as an economist, gives a most lucid review of the United States balance of payments position. He then goes on to set down the words which have been construed, in some quarters at least, as savoring of doubt, if not of recantation.

Should you say: "So Lord Keynes may have recanted. So what?" let it be remembered that he was one of the giants of our generation. It has even been said, for instance, that present-day socialism, outside of communist Russia, owes more to Keynes than to Marx.

It is certainly true that the economic theories propounded by Lord Keynes—however much those theories may have been distorted—have been made the basis, or at least the justification, for much of the legislation which has for its avowed object the attainment of Full Employment.

Looking at the present state of the world, it is perhaps not going too far to say that Keynesian economics have had greater influence than the Ten Commandments over the past two decades of our history. As a matter of fact, every person today lives under the influence of economics; since nearly all political action stems from the functioning of an economy. If times are good, the political weather is likely to be fair: when they are bad, the world has learned to look out for political storms.

Bows to Adam Smith

Keynes, the iconoclastic economist — the man credited with having broken completely with those who held to such conservative concepts as annually balanced budgets, and a minimum of government interference with economic processes—pays in this article marked respect to Adam Smith.

Furthermore, speaking of the possibility of the United States achieving a position of equilibrium in its international balance of payments Keynes wrote these words:

"There are in these matters deep undercurrents at work, natural forces one can call them, or even the invisible hand, which are operating toward equilibrium."

Such expressions as "deep undercurrents at work," "natural forces", and "the invisible hand" do not easily square with the Keynes who spoke so persuasively in favor of pump-priming and other devices aimed to offset the effects of the operation of natural economic forces.

Moreover, in his next paragraph, Keynes seems to drive home the thought that classical economic concepts still have a considerable degree of validity. This is how he expresses himself:

"I find myself moved, not for the first time, to remind contemporary economists that the classical teaching embodied some permanent truths of great significance, which we are liable today to overlook because we associate them with other doctrines which we cannot now accept without much qualification."

The next paragraph goes on to say:

"In the long run, more fundamental forces may be at work, if all goes well, tending toward equilibrium, the significance of which may ultimately transcend ephemeral statistics. If it were not so, we could not have got on even so well as we have done for many decades past."

Those words from the man to whom all Anglo-Saxon economic planners looked for their inspiration, and in whose name they damned the skeptics, may not bestow any direct blessing upon *laissez-faire*. But, on the other hand, they could scarcely be construed as a condemnation of *laissez-faire*—this in itself may well prove shocking to some of those who profess to be disciples of the great master. Above, all, one suspects that the "back room boys" are going to dislike, and quite heartily, that reference to "ephemeral statistics."

Taken out of their context, these words do seem to carry Lord Keynes much farther toward economic conservatism than many of his followers would, on the basis of their writings and actions, be prepared to go. The question thus arises, Does taking the words out of their context completely alter their significance, or distort the intentions of their author?

Pauline Conversion?

As they stand they do seem to lend some semblance of color to the rumor that before he went to his grave, Lord Keynes was perhaps assailed by doubt. By those who regarded him as an arrogant man, even this slight suggestion of a realization that his doctrines were not the sole source of economic truth, may be accepted as proof that he was at least on the way to some species of Pauline conversion.

There is indeed in the same article some collateral evidence which might be quoted to support such a thesis. Writing about the U.S. proposals for a world economic conference (proposals which were accepted by Great Britain as part of the Anglo-American loan agreement) Lord Keynes said:

"We have here sincere and thoroughgoing proposals, advanced on behalf of the United States, expressly directed towards creating a system which allows the classical medicine to do its work."

There is certainly in those words no disparagement of classical economics. True, he does not go out of his way to bestow any very great praise upon them.

He does, on the other hand, in the same paragraph, take a very hard crack at the sort of economics with which many of his self-declared disciples have been regaling us. This is what he says in this connection:

"It shows how much modernistic stuff, gone wrong and turned sour and silly, is circulating in our system; also, incongruously mixed, it seems, with age-old poisons, that we should have given so doubtful a welcome to this magnificent, objective approach which, a few years ago, we should have regarded as offering an incredible promise of a better scheme of things."

Controversy seems bound to rage here as to what Keynes really meant by the "classical medicine" (which, by inference at least, he seems to extol). It is more than likely that it will rage even more vehemently around the question of what he meant by the "modernistic stuff" he so drastically condemns.

Human nature being what it is, each Keynesian will probably be apt to regard his own economic beliefs as lying outside the condemned area. It is equally probable, however, that he will regard the economic beliefs of many of his fellow economists as falling under the Keynesian displeasure—posthumous though that displeasure may be.

However, it must always be borne in mind when trying to evaluate Keynes, that he was a somewhat protean character. There were, for instance, Keynes the economist; Keynes the propagandist; and even Keynes the balletomane. He thus attracted a wide variety of disciples; including some who have been labelled "Neo-Keynesian" by somewhat less zealous followers.

Furthermore, when one attempts to get inside Keynes' mind, one is constantly reminded that he could and did change that mind with considerable frequency. Doubtless most of his disciples regarded such changes as delightful or disarming. But many of those who disagreed with him, found such changes disillusioning, to put it no stronger.

In any event, the words of the now-dead master which we have quoted above are not likely to gratify all the Keynesians. There may even be those who, to avoid any suggestion that they continue to hold to something

Every Wife should answer these 4 questions:

1 *Without you, could your husband provide the RIGHT care for the children?* Probably not without extra money to make some suitable arrangement . . . which is good reason why you, as his partner in the business of running the home, should carry insurance on your own life. In *any* partnership, protection against sudden emergencies is important . . .

2 *How MUCH extra money would he need?* If you don't know the answer to this vital question, you and your husband should work it out together *now!* Get down "in black and white" what the extra costs would be for shelter, food, clothing, education. Then you will know the amount of Mutual Life insurance protection you need . . .

3 *What KIND of policy is best for you?* The selection of the proper plan of insurance is important. There are a number of plans with differing benefits, and the kind of policy you choose should be the one that will suit your particular circumstances. The Mutual Life representative has been trained to help you plan wisely, and it will pay you and your husband to ask him which kind of policy he would recommend.

4 *Is there any DIFFERENCE between life insurance companies?* There is! Life insurance companies are much alike as to policies and rates, but actual long-term results vary widely. We invite you to compare The Mutual Life of Canada's record with that of any other company. Evidence of the satisfaction of Mutual Life policyholders is furnished by the fact that whole families and succeeding generations have entrusted their life insurance programs exclusively to The Mutual Life, and each year approximately 35% of its new business comes from policyholders. Ask your Mutual Life representative to explain the special features of this Company.

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sour and silly," will begin to re-examine their economic beliefs.

This posthumous article has words which will be of comfort to such lost sheep as do return to the fold of classical economics. Speaking still of the U.S. proposals for an international trade conference, he said:

"Here is a time to use what we have learned from modern experience and modern analysis, not to defeat but to implement the wisdom of Adam Smith."

That sentence is likely, on the other hand, to prove very awkward to those Keynesians, or Neo-Keynesians, who had buried the Scottish father of economics in the very deepest of graves, and are unwilling to assist in his resurrection. When Keynes praises the "wisdom of Adam Smith," it must cause something akin to anguish in the breasts of certain nameless but not unknown economists in Canada and elsewhere, who are often prone to look upon anything antedating the "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" as being quite laughably old hat.

Big with Consequences

In fact, lifted out of their context or otherwise, these last published words of Lord Keynes ask of many contemporary economists questions very big with consequences. For it must be remembered again that, both personally and through his writings, Keynes enormously influenced the actions of our governors as well as the thoughts of our teachers. Without Keynes, we might have had no New Deal in the United States, or family allowances in Canada.

That his influence on government and on central bank practice in London, Washington and Ottawa was nothing short of profound is an indisputable fact. Some people will, in fact, go so far as to say that to admit oneself an anti-Keynesian was to complicate life for those wishing to teach economics in many of the universities, or to function as an economist in many a government department during the past decade.

It is only fair to say that much was probably done in the name of Keynes by those whose ideas would have been anathema to the great man himself. But to call the roll of Keynesian pupils is to recite the names of those who have most ardently argued the need for economic planning.

What this, his last published article, has to say on planning thus must therefore have very great significance. Eyeing the scene which lay before his tired eyes, Lord Keynes had this to say:

"Underlying Contradiction"

"Decaying standards of life at a time when our command over the production of material satisfactions is the greatest ever, and a diminishing scope for individual decision and choice at a time when more than ever before we should be able to afford these satisfactions, are sufficient to indicate the underlying contradiction in every department of our economy. No plans will work for certain in such an epoch."

There should indeed be a melancholy ring in many ears to those words, "No plans will work for certain in such a epoch." If the planners retort that they were never "certain" that their plans would work, do they not stand then guilty of double dealing? For it is certain the depressed peoples of the world believed they held out the promise that planning was the solution for the economic problems of our time.

Selective quotation is, of course, a well-worn device of those who wish to bolster up a weak case. I have certainly been guilty here of this practice. But since I have no case to prove, I trust it will be realised that distortion was not my objective.

In order that the balance may be held as even as possible, let me quote these words from the same article:

"I must not be misunderstood. I do not suggest that classical medicine will work by itself, or that we can depend on it. We need quicker and less painful aids, of which exchange variation and overall import control are the most important."

No comfort there for those who feel that "natural" economic forces should be allowed full sway. However, Lord Keynes does go on to say (in the same paragraph):

"But in the long run, these expedients will work better, and we shall need them less if the classical medicine is also at work."

In other words, it might seem that Lord Keynes is here making some attempt, however belated and tentative, to rescue classical economics from the discard into which many of his disciples have so light-heartedly tossed them. Color is perhaps lent to this supposition by these further words (also from the same paragraph):

"And if we reject the medicine from our systems altogether, we may just drift on from expedient to expedient and never get well again."

Later Lord Keynes again makes a reference to planning which will probably add to the difficulties of those who seek to answer the questions which appear to have been raised in his last article. This is what he said:

"We shall run more risk of jeopardising the future if we are influenced by indefinite fears based on trying to look ahead further than anyone can see."

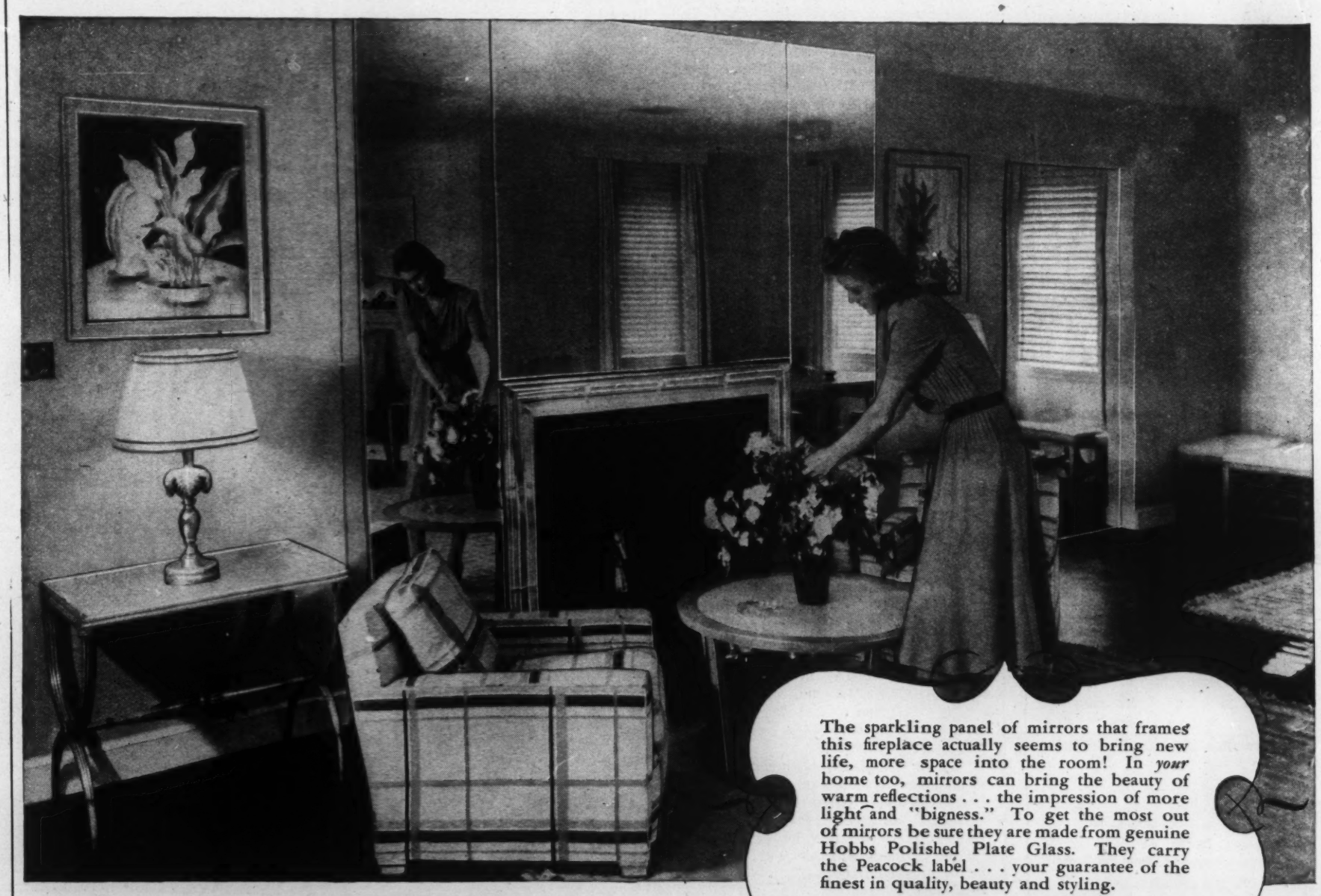
Would it not be passing strange if the Keynesians should eventually find themselves doing battle for the beliefs of their mentor under a banner emblazoned with the words "carpe diem"?

What does all this add up to? Tantalizing as it may be, that we shall never know. Those who knew Keynes best will best know how much weight should be given to these last words.

It has been rumored that, shortly before his death, the eminent economist told an old friend of the doubts which had begun to assail him as to the correctness of some of his economic theories. If rumor spoke truth, it would, of course, leave many an economist in business, government and the universities very far out on a limb of quite uncertain strength.

Did rumor then speak truth? Alas, we shall never be quite sure as to how far rumor and truth did coincide in this case; since Lord Keynes is no longer able to set us right in the matter. But the above quoted statements in his last article may perhaps lend at least a scintilla of support to what rumor alleges Lord Keynes to have said.

All who have studied Keynes know that he had shifted his ground more than a little during his lifetime—perhaps one of the reasons for his greatness. It seems inevitable that they should ask themselves whether he was about to make another shift when his life was so tragically cut off.



The sparkling panel of mirrors that frames this fireplace actually seems to bring new life, more space into the room! In *your* home too, mirrors can bring the beauty of warm reflections . . . the impression of more light and "bigness." To get the most out of mirrors be sure they are made from genuine Hobbs Polished Plate Glass. They carry the Peacock label . . . your guarantee of the finest in quality, beauty and styling.

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HOBBS GLASS. PLASTICS

OTTAWA LETTER

Few Signs of Success in Another Dominion-Provincial Meeting

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

IT IS difficult to get very excited about the plight of those provincial premiers who are now urging upon the Dominion Government the duty of re-convening at the earliest possible moment the Dominion-Provincial Conference, so that a general agreement among the nine provinces can be substituted for the present piece-meal attack on the purely fiscal part of the program.

It smacks just a little too much of the man who, having slain both his parents, threw himself on the mercy of the court on the grounds that he was an orphan. The time to have bestirred themselves was in that fateful week in late April and early May when the whole future of Dominion - Provincial Relations lay trembling in the balance. That week was, the historians will almost surely say, one of those tides in the affairs of men which taken at the flood lead on to fortune. The opportunity was permitted, even assisted, to pass by certain provincial leaders; and not many people at this stage are likely to be much impressed by current protestations.

Not that the historian is likely to absolve the Dominion Government of a share in the failure of the April-May conference. Those of us who were looking on from the Press Gallery may have felt that the Prime Minister took a correct but far too passive attitude as chairman, that Mr. Ilsley's "uncompromising rigidity" was either a gamble which failed, or, what is more likely, a concern far too narrowly focused upon Ottawa's treasury position and far too little aware of the transcendent importance of reaching a complete agreement, even if the price was substantially stiffer than the Dominion wanted to pay.

No Counter-Offer

But having said all that, it still remains that the break-down of the April-May sessions was essentially a failure of the nine provincial delegations to get together on a counter-offer of their own. Several of the weaker and poorer provinces found the Dominion offer sufficiently acceptable to form the basis of further negotiation. Oddly enough, it was two of the largest and most richly endowed provinces (Ontario and Quebec) which found the Dominion offer quite inadequate. Premier George Drew at least came forward and said how far short the Dominion offer was, although even this detail was not forthcoming until the fateful week was nearly over. But Premier Maurice Duplessis never said—nor could he be persuaded by Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent to divulge—how much more he wanted.

The difference between Ontario and the Dominion offer was at the minimum about $134 millions more costly *to the Dominion treasury.* I emphasize this phrase, because much has been made since of the fact that it would not have been $134 millions more costly to the Dominion taxpayer. Nobody said it was. Premier Drew has said that if the Dominion had agreed to get out of certain smaller direct tax fields, Ontario at least would not have re-entered them to the full extent, thus easing the load on the taxpayer and eliminating, in so far as the Dominion was entirely withdrawn from that field, the present duplicate taxation.

But there was no misunderstanding on this point at the Thursday and Friday meetings early in May. It was $134 millions more costly to the Dominion, because it involved additional federal subsidies and required the Dominion to vacate tax fields which the latter said would be worth $102 millions a year. And $134 millions was a minimum figure, because there were certain additional obligations which the Dominion was asked by Queen's Park to assume—obligations which might well have doubled the difference, and made it $270 millions a year.

Bridging a Gap

It was worth a great deal to the Dominion to conclude an agreement. If the gap could have been bridged by an offer on Mr. Ilsley's part to increase Dominion payments — or surrender tax fields—by another $50 or $60 millions a year, it might have been very good business to do so. The difference between a satisfactory, harmonious set of relations between Dominion and provinces and the kind of bickering and sniping, and uncoordinated activity at cross-purposes, which is the alternative, may well run to as much as a billion dollars a year in the gross national product of Canada.

But if there are those who think that the Conference failed to reach agreement on May 3 simply because of the stiff-necked attitude of the Minister of Finance, they should read the Hansard of that week's deliberations. There was no indication whatever from anything Premier Drew said that he would have accepted anything less than the terms he quoted—terms costing the Dominion $134 millions a year plus. Indeed, he went categorically on record as saying that the "$134 million plus" formula over and above the Dominion offer was the limit so far as Ontario was concerned.

But even if Mr. Ilsley had gone half way or a bit further with the $134 million, and even if, which Premier Drew's language did not make probable, the government of Ontario had gone the other half of the way to meet him, there is still no basis for the belief that the Conference could have then moved forward to a settlement. Even as these final explorations were being carried out, the Union Nationale political leaders at Quebec City had already prepared to receive their leader back home in a triumphant celebration as "the Saviour of Quebec"—a Saviour who had rejected, not accepted, the "centralizing" offers of the Ottawa government.

Those premiers who are clamoring now for a resumption of the Conference have not yet indicated why they think there is a more hopeful basis for a settlement now than there was on May 3, and until such evidence is forthcoming any re-convening of the premiers would be an empty farce.

The country is already paying many millions in dollars, and untold and immeasurable distress in less tangible forms, through the failure of the Dominion and the provinces to get together last August. It is not too fanciful to trace a great deal of the current industrial strife to that failure. For if a satisfactory agreement had been reached, Ottawa would have been free this spring to make very substantial cuts in both direct and indirect taxation. Freed from the obligation to make further cuts in 1947 (under the wartime tax agreements) and in sole occupancy of the personal and corporation income tax fields, Mr. Ilsley could have slashed boldly at once into tax rates, courting if necessary a heavy deficit. In this indirect way he would have increased the real wages of every worker in the country, every farmer and private enterpriser also, perhaps by the equivalent of three or four cents an hour. At the same time, the removal of some of the heavy indirect taxes would have reduced the cost of doing business and eased inflationary pressure on prices.

The Conference, or some successor to it, will obviously have to be convened in due course. But so far there has been no evidence that a resumption of the April-May meetings will bring about anything more than another exhibition of ill-feeling and frustration. Heaven help us if we can't learn some day to pull together.

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THE BIG FOUR National WEEK-END NEWSPAPERS

Citizenship Act Clears the National Status

By J. F. FLAHERTY

On January 1, 1947, the Canadian Citizenship Act comes into effect and both citizens and non-citizens will gain by it. True Canadians will now be described as Canadian citizens rather than British subjects. Children born outside Canada of Canadian parents will be allowed to establish their citizenship. When British-born Canadians travel outside Canada they will be considered as Canadian citizens. Women marrying foreigners and foreign-born women marrying Canadians find that the Act marks the end of the presumption that a woman automatically takes her husband's nationality. The other British Dominions are planning Acts similar to this one.

NOW that Canada has a citizenship law an attempt is to be made to bring the meaning of citizenship home to new and old citizens alike. If Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State, who piloted the Canadian Citizenship Act through the House of Commons a few months ago has his way, the printing of the Act in the statutes of Canada and its application by the civil service will not be the end of it.

He wants a little pomp-and-ceremony and a lot of talk, and he is already taking the lead by going around the country making speeches about it. The pomp-and-ceremony is to come in the granting of citizenship certificates to newly-naturalized Canadians.

The talk will come in speeches on those occasions, and in lectures and classes on citizenship to be organized and conducted on a voluntary basis, partly with a view to preparing new Canadians for citizenship and partly with an eye to interesting the natural-born citizen in the nature and workings of political institutions and the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship.

Naturalization of foreigners is nothing new in Canada. In the past 20 years roughly 1,300,000 of them have been admitted to citizenship, sometimes with a bit of formality but usually with none. Assuming the present immigration policy is liberalized, it is safe to count on a goodly number coming within the next 20. Many of them will come from countries which have not much semblance of democratic or parliamentary government during their own lives. Their concepts of citizenship will bear less resemblance to our own than did the immigrants who entered prior to the recent war. Some will come who have been pretty well indoctrinated with undemocratic ideas or with a hostile attitude to state institutions, based on unhappy experiences.

Impressive Ceremony

It is for the benefit of these people and for the benefit of Canada in general that steps are being taken to prepare a standard form of ceremony for the granting of citizenship, a ceremony which will be at once impressive and friendly.

The idea, as it is now taking shape, is to link a group presentation of citizenship certificates with the observance of July 1, to have it take place in a public hall rather than a courtroom but under the presidency of a judge in his robes, with a prominent citizen to deliver an address and with a band or choir to produce patriotic music, with civic officials, relatives and friends of the newly-naturalized present as witnesses.

In other words, the occasion would be something between a college graduation and a lodge initiation ceremony.

So far as the background to this projected introduction of glamour to citizenship is concerned the new thing is that the Citizenship Act for the first time provides a clear definition of citizenship and removes ambiguities and conflicts which previously existed. For the great bulk of Canadians it will have no noticeable effect, it will not change their lives nor impinge on their consciousness except to the extent that they may participate in or be influenced by the planned instruction and initiation of new Canadians.

For the natural-born Canadian who has occasion to travel abroad, however, it will mean that he will be described in his passport as a "Canadian citizen" rather than as a "British subject."

For British subjects not born in but domiciled in Canada the act will have no immediate practical impact so long as they remain in Canada. They may or may not take out certificates of citizenship as they choose after five years' residence. As before, they may vote and exercise the rights of citizenship after one year's residence, and after five years' residence they cease to be deportable if any of the misfortunes which make people deportable befall them.

If, however, the British-born Canadian goes outside Canada, he will have a measure of protection he never had before. He will be recognized as a Canadian citizen; whereas before if it came to a question of his national status, his citizenship was that of the country of his birth.

Snarls Untangled

For instance, among the many hard cases of legal snarls over confusion in legislation on record in departmental files at Ottawa are instances of people who have lived many years in Canada, gone to the United States and been deported to England.

In one such case the individual had lived 17 years in Canada and been 48 years away from England. He contracted a disease which made him deportable from the United States and inadmissible to Canada because under the law he was not a Canadian citizen for purposes of the Immigration Act.

For children born outside Canada to Canadian parents the law provides an assurance of status which has not existed up to now. Such persons can establish their Canadian citizenship and their right of entry into Canada, so long as they do not accept citizenship in another country.

For the non-British born who accept Canadian citizenship, the effect of the Act is expected to be mainly a matter of morale. Lt.-Col. David Croll, member for Toronto-Spadina, who is himself of foreign birth, spoke for that section of the population in the house when he said those "who are not charter members of this Canadian organization" are fascinated by the Act and that their "hearts, from sheer joy, miss a beat at its implications."

For women who marry foreigners and foreign-born women who marry Canadians, the Citizenship Act marks the discard of the traditional notion that a woman takes the nationality of her husband. As from January 1, 1947, when the Act comes into effect women get control of their own national status even though married.

A Canadian woman marrying a foreigner may retain her Canadian citizenship. In fact she does retain is unless she specifically acts to assume another citizenship and renounces it. If she goes to live with her husband in a country where the law automatically makes her a citizen, that is that; but if she elects to return to Canada, she again comes under Canadian law.

As an exception to the rule that married women lose or acquire citizenship in the same way as other persons is the provision for foreign-born women marrying Canadians and coming to live in Canada. They may become citizens after one year's residence.

The new provision for women was the subject of discussion between the commonwealth governments at which general agreement on the principle was settled. The common status of a British subject enjoyed by citizens of all the dominions was involved, since citizenship makes a person a British subject. Legislative action in Britain, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa along the general lines of the Canadian Citizenship Act is planned.

The Bicycle that came out of an Apple Barrel!

"You must think bicycles grow on trees!" said Billy's father, when the young lad suddenly announced that he wanted a new bike. But although no one would expect such a thing . . . the bicycle grew on Farmer Brown's apple tree, anyway!

In quite a magic kind of way, many other strange things grew on those apple trees, too. It all started when the barrels or crates of apples were sent across the sea to London, where everyone was hungry for Canadian apples. The English people were glad to get our apples, and to pay for them they shipped us some fine china dinnerware.

Billy's mother was delighted to see her favourite china again . . . so one day she went to town to help Billy buy his new bicycle with the apple dollars, and there was enough money left to pay for a new set of dishes, too.

By this magic chain of exporting and importing, the English families had fresh apples, and the Canadian ladies had pretty dishes . . . and there was still enough money over to buy the bicycle that was made here in Canada. But most important of all, many jobs were created. There was a better living for the farmer, the bicycle factory mechanics, the storekeepers and many more. *Everyone got something which they would have had to do without if it were not for Canadian trade abroad.*

You were in this, too. For, at least 35 cents of every dollar you make comes directly or indirectly from Canadian exports and imports. Think of this again—*one-third of all the money you earn comes from our trade with other countries.*

What you can do to help your prosperity

1 Even if you have to wait a bit for merchandise you want, by sharing with nations overseas *now* you are helping to fill your own pay envelope . . . and also insuring your own job or business for future years. So be patient and wise, and help Canada take care of her customers across the sea.

2 If you help to make or produce any kind of merchandise, put your best into the work. Then Canadian goods will be asked for, and preferred, in other countries. Your sincerity will pay off in better jobs and higher wages.

Everyone who buys or sells merchandise abroad makes jobs in Canada. That is why we have a Foreign Trade Service in the Department of Trade and Commerce. It maintains able trade commissioners in 29 countries, and an experienced export and import staff at head office, to collect the most-up-to-date information on foreign markets and give practical help to every business that wishes to buy or sell in other countries.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Mr. Molotoff Walks Out

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

OH, THE wild New Zealander cries, "Quack! quack!"
"Yah! yah!" cries the U.S. Senator.
But Molotoff merely turns his back
On the Luxembourg's gaudy splendor.
He doesn't need to roar and shout
To show his disapproval.
For he knows that his policy, when in doubt,
Is simply self-removal.

Now the cables crackle, the presses roll,
As Molotoff takes his daily stroll.
The presses roll and the newsboys shout,
"Extra! Molotoff walks out!"
And all the world starts shakin' and tremblin'
At the voiceless hint from the far off Kremlin;
And the delegates turn as white as chalk
And murmur, "Why does Molotoff walk?"
Each delegate mops his sweating brow,
Murmuring, "What's he mad at now?"

Oh, it might be a frown or a word unkind,
Or a passing thought in somebody's mind,
Or the hint of a possible Western bloc,
Or a nasty look, that made Molotoff walk.
It might be commitments meant to bind him,
Or the thought of the shivers he leaves behind him,
As the delegates nervously watch the chair,
Of the little man who isn't there.

OH, tell me, Stranger, tell me true
What is the Molotoff point of view?
Why does he sit in a baffling silence
When they hand around the Dodecanese Islands?
And why, when Peace moves slightly forrader,
Does he swiftly make for the outer corridor?
Is it a natural suspicion of foreigners
That makes him sit indignant in corners?
Does he seek to rebuke the intransigent West?
Does he just simply like his own company best?
Is he honestly mad and unable to hide it.
Or has his infallible instinct decided
"If you won't answer Yes, and you can't answer No,
A very good plan is to pick up and go?"
Is he anxious for peace, or determined to hex it
By ruthlessly wielding the power of the Exit?
To irk Mr. Byrnes and enrage Mr. Bevins
And keep the whole session at sixes and sevens?
(For presence of mind on occasion may trick 'em
But absence of body is certain to lick 'em.)

Oh, sometimes Molotoff helps with the talking,
But the very best thing he does is walking.
For statesmen begin to haw and to hem
The moment that he walks out on them;
And all their hopes of moving forward
Are dashed, as Molotoff moves doorward,
While every eye holds a mild surmise
As he paces off his exercise.
(Is he planning a special use of the veto,
Or a telephone call to Marshal Tito?)
Now world solutions dissolve in ether
While Molotoff takes his daily breather,
And everyone hears the warning growl
From the Kremlin, when Molotoff starts to prowl.

OH, can it be, when day is through
That Mr. Molotoff's human too?
A man who'd enjoy a little leisure
Not dedicated to displeasure?
And does he, for his mind's relief,
Sometimes write letters to his Chief?
Notes with a certain emphasis
That run (approximately) like this:

"I honestly feel I have done my best
To harass the capitalistic West.
I've walked out early, I've walked out late,
I'm history's walkingest delegate.
And I've exercised the greatest patience
In breaking up signs of improved relations.
I've walked out of meetings and grandstands and palaces,
And the truth is I've walked till it's given me callouses.
Just set me a task and I'll do it willingly
But honestly, Boss, my feet are killing me.
The conference lags and the Soviet marches
And an Empire may rise from my fallen arches.
So would it seem *very* reactionary,
If just for a while I were sedentary?
What do you say? Do you think we could call it off?

Yours very truly,
Viacheslav Molotoff."

• •

THE LOST LEGION

THERE is also the negative aspect of history — the disasters and periods of stagnation or decline which are caused by the destruction of just those individuals who would make the difference if they were not stopped or killed. How much ability has been extinguished in concentration camps, slaughtered in war, stultified by regulations? What annual can tell us the names and potential capabilities of the dead—of those creative spirits who didn't give the accepted "answers," who were at the mercy of bureaucrats for passports, who could not get through barbed wire? The whole modern set-up is a screening system perfectly designed to eliminate all ability.

I.M.P. in N.Y. *Herald Tribune.*

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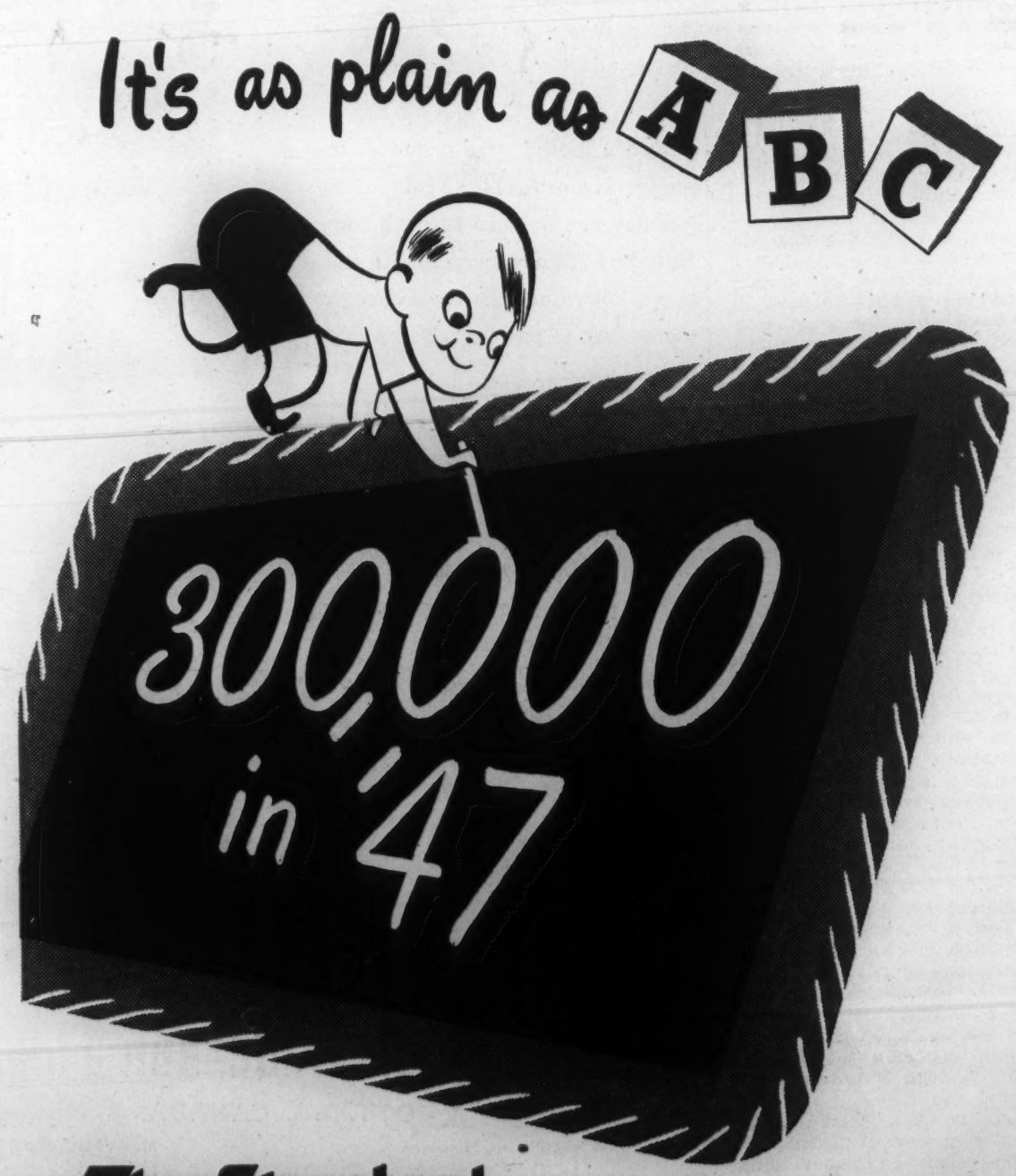
McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited Elects New Director

GAVIN R. TAYLOR

J. M. Pritchard, President, McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, announces that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in Montreal on August 7th, 1946, Gavin R. Taylor, Vice-President in charge of the Refining Department, was elected a Director of the Company.



The Standard

FAVORITE WEEK-END NEWSPAPER IN MORE THAN ~~200,000~~ 300,000 HOMES

WASHINGTON LETTER

MacArthur Aims at Making Japan a Bulwark Against Communism

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

GENERAL Douglas MacArthur is making fewer splashes in American news headlines but they show an increasing tendency to stress his talents as a good administrator of defeated Japan. Reports that Argentina's Japs still cherished pipe dreams of conquest brought out the quip that what they needed was a touch of MacArthur-itis.

The General has grown accustomed to adulatory press reference, but it was not always so. Still green in the memory of veteran Washington correspondents is his role in combatting the veterans' bonus army back in depression days. A MacArthur discussion usually brings up reminiscenses of how he rode to battle in a high-powered car, with his kneeboots agleam, to squelch the threat on the U.S. capital from the bedraggled "army" of homeless war veterans.

The flamboyant American general with the corny newsreel and radio technique, but fatal efficiency in whipping Japs, has won his place in military history and pretty well lived down that incident of another day.

His observations on the first anniversary of the signing of surrender terms aboard the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay, will not lessen his stature. He gives solemn warning that the Japanese Islands may be made either "a powerful bulwark for peace or a dangerous springboard for war." He proposes to prevent their utilization by enemy forces in another world conflict through the inculcation of democratic precepts among the Japanese people. And as the General explains his objective, it is obvious that one of his prime objectives is to make Japan a bulwark against Communism.

Preventing Power Grab

His anniversary speech was issued shortly after Undersecretary of State Atcheson had announced that American troops would remain in Korea until that country gets a representative provisional government. He revealed that the U.S. is determined to prevent a grab for power by the Korean Communist party.

The United States is determined to sustain democracy in the Orient. By granting independence to the Philippines, it offered Oriental peoples proof of its good intentions.

General MacArthur says that his first year of occupation has followed out principles enunciated at Potsdam and reaffirmed on the Missouri. They are based on right and justice and decency. This policy, he says, has produced a "revolution of spirit" among the Japanese peoples, which has caused them to transform hatred and contempt for their former foe into honor and respect.

Yet, he points out, gains for the forces of democracy in the search for a durable peace, must be consolidated and extended. If this is not done, "inroads of some conflicting ideology . . . might negate individual freedom, destroy individual initiative and mock individual dignity."

"Ideologies of extreme, too often gain converts and support from the true liberals," MacArthur reasons, "misguided by slanted propaganda and catch phrases which hold as 'reactionary' all things which spring from the underlying concept of the past. Such propaganda seeks often to exploit the knowledge common to all men that sociological and political changes are mandatory if we are to keep our social system abreast of the advance of civilization."

The danger in a clash of ideologies to the reorientation of Japanese life and thought along Democratic lines, he continues, is that a people so long regimented under the philosophy of an extreme conservative right might be easy prey to a doctrine leading again to regimentation. This time, the hazard is from "extreme radical left."

The Achilles heel in American efforts to establish democracy in the Orient may be the haste in which the U.S. demobilized her wartime army. This fear about preparedness was expressed by General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General of the Army Ground forces, last Sunday.

"We in the Army, the Regular Service, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps, the men to whom the safety of our nation has been entrusted—must think in terms of a possible future war — not the last war. And we fear that another time, the United States may not have time to prepare while brave allies hold the enemy at bay."

The Army's hope that the United States will be prepared to use the atom bomb "in the defense of our nation and in the assertion of international rights," as expressed by Undersecretary of War Kenneth C. Royal at Milwaukee, represents further concern that the United States might not be strong enough to back up its international program.

That a firm policy can and will get results was illustrated in the outcome of the Yugoslav incident which cost the lives of five Americans and the loss of two planes.

Many Americans are hopeful that similar firmness, as enunciated by Atcheson and MacArthur in the Orient, is the answer to the question of "How to Get Along with Russia," in the East as well as in the West.

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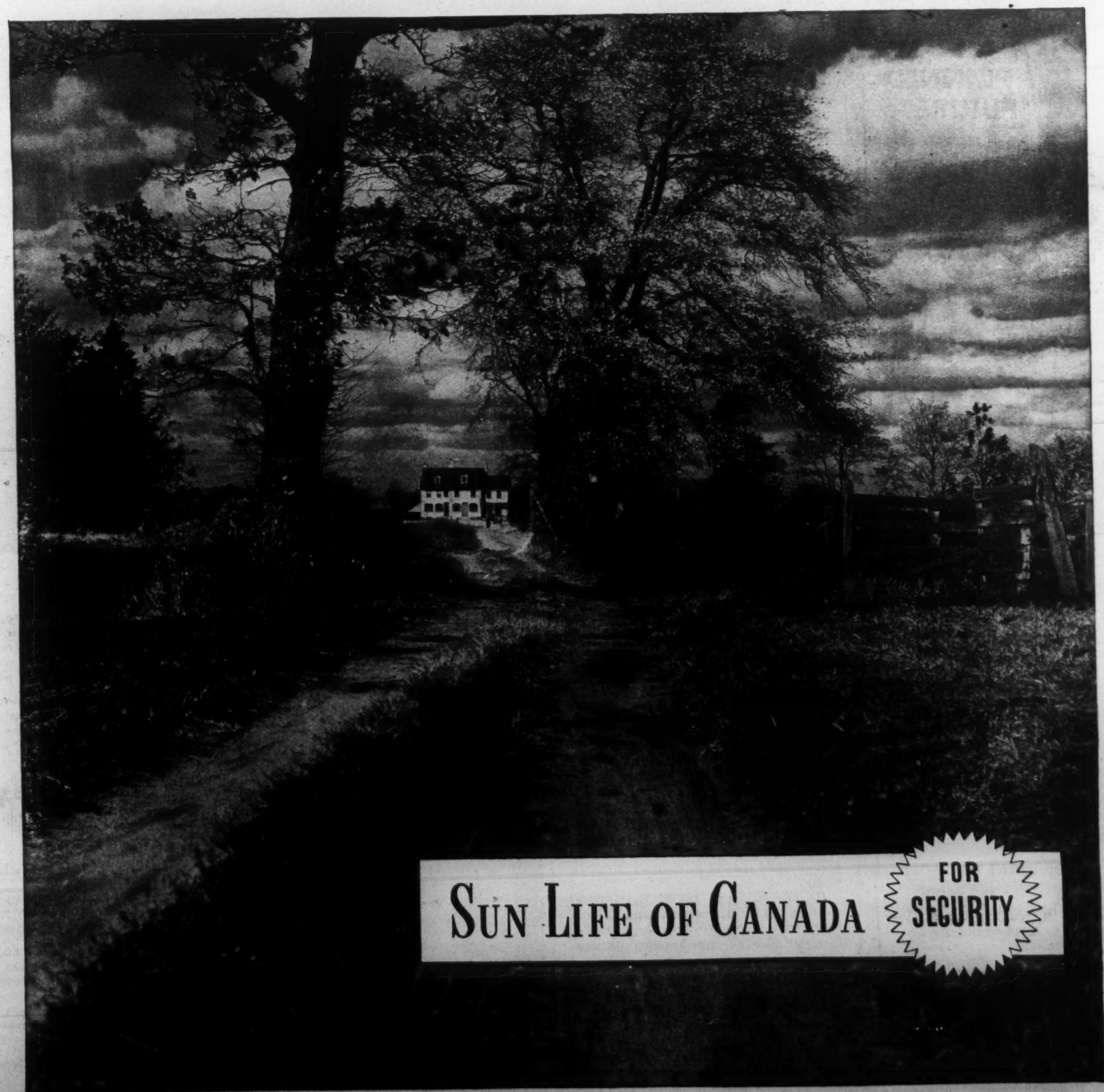


SUN LIFE OF CANADA FOR SECURITY

Air Group Seeks Safe, Scientific Travel

By ROSS WILLMOT

Although aeronautical laboratories and factories have performed miracles in military aviation in the past seven years (e.g., instrument landing, radar), only within the last few months have the fruits of their labor been made fully available to civil aviation. The most aggressive organization in making possible cheap, safe and regular air travel is the International Air Transport Association, composed of 69 international airlines, with headquarters in Montreal. Central personality in the organization is Sir William P. Hildred. Head of the Executive Committee is H. J. Symington, K.C., chief of Trans-Canada Airlines.

SPARKED by its dynamic director general, Sir William P. Hildred, C.B., O.B.E., the International Air Transport Association, a cooperative of 69 international airlines, is pressing on towards its aim of cheap, safe and regular services throughout the world. From its Montreal headquarters, it is working closely with the Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization, composed of 46 member states, to control world air transport.

Sir William earned his honors the hard way, in the cause of British civil aviation, of which he was recently the head. He was one of those men, who, with Sir Frederick Bowhill, P.I.C.A.O. Council member for Great Britain, had the vision to start the Atlantic Bridge. Under this project thousands of bombers were flown from Montreal during the war to the relief of Britain.

At this summer's P.I.C.A.O. Assembly, Sir William upheld the Canadian viewpoint that so-called Fifth Freedom air traffic should become a recognized fact. This particular freedom, sticking point of complete sky freedom, involves the ticklish right of one country's planes to transport passengers between two other countries. His moving plea, like those of members of the Canadian delegation, was a bit too advanced for the government representatives, but he has not yet given up the fight.

He has called for renewed efforts from airline operators during the next few months "to see that international air transport, in its early formative years, grows up on the right lines." He says the need for such intensive effort has arisen on three counts: (1) the recent changeover from military to civil air transport; (2) the withdrawal of military air forces leaving masses of aviation equipment, installations and systems about the world; and (3) the emergence of P.I.C.A.O. as a recommendatory world body, anxious on behalf of governments to create the right pattern of postwar international civil aviation.

Only One Objective

"I.A.T.A. has no politics, no bias, no objective save one: to serve the public and make air transport an effective tool in world affairs," Sir William declares. "The day it forgets that role it ought to cease to be. Till then it ought to continue, as at present, plucking the time and brains and vision of the active airline operators, proving ideas, resources, skill and experience."

Already in its year and one-half of existence, I.A.T.A. has organized itself for its mission and accomplished a tremendous amount of technical work, beyond the scope even of P.I.C.A.O. Perhaps typical of this work is the result of the largest-ever gathering of international airline technicians convened by I.A.T.A. at Stockholm in August.

It is estimated by Sir William that the cause of safer and more economical air transport for the world's travellers and shippers was advanced two years by this three-week meeting. An exhaustive survey was made there of virtually all phases of airline operating practices, air traffic control, personnel licensing, maps and charts, airdrome and ground aids, communications, search and rescue provisions and meteorology.

As Sir William noted in a press conference on his return from Stockholm, which he informally attended in shirt sleeves, aeronautical laboratories and factories have worked miracles in military aviation in the past seven years, but the fruits of their labor have been made fully available to civil aviation only within the last few months. The task which the Stockholm meeting had before it was to translate into routine and safe operating practices all that was learned during the war.

Specifically the Stockholm meeting recommended the mandatory installation of instrument landing systems and high intensity runway marker lights at all international airports, establishment of special upper level flight safety regions for long distance air routes, widespread use of radar for air traffic control and pooling of international communications to meet the common needs of international airline operators.

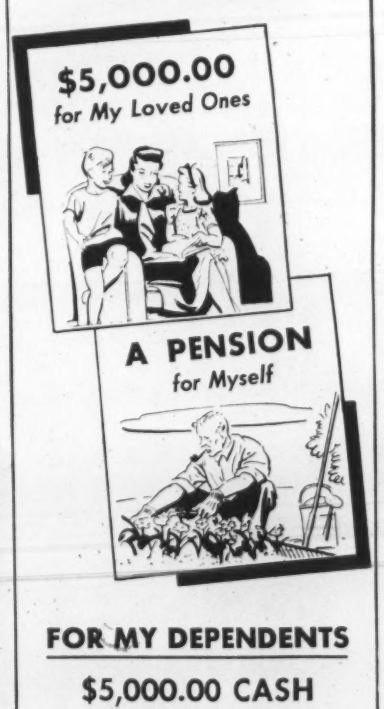
Montreal Conference

This month I.A.T.A. is convening a traffic conference for the North Atlantic in Montreal which will have the same rate-setting aim as the highly publicized meeting for the same area in New York last February. There have been nine of these regional conferences scheduled to cover the whole world.

Rates set up by I.A.T.A. at New York were disputed by Pan American Airlines, which practically halved the prices charged by its British and American competitors. Restrictive measures by the British government regarding landing rights forced the American airline to comply, but the coercive tactics necessary were no satisfactory substitute for the voluntary cooperation I.A.T.A. wants of its members.

Generally the I.A.T.A. airlines have definitely and of their own volition decided that the rule for making rates shall not be what the traffic will bear but will be based upon a reasonable relationship to the costs of operation. This principle is unique in the history of transportation. Pan American, however, is all

"I'VE PLANNED MY FUTURE"



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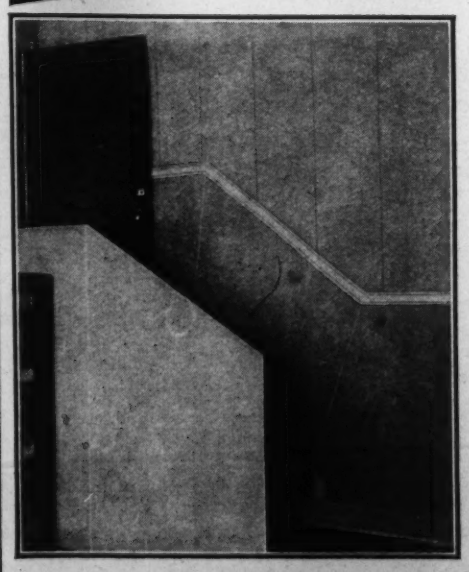

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Sir William P. Hildred

for unrestricted air competition, being entirely opposed to such conventions as those governing steamship and railway companies.

As a result of this trouble, the U.S. and U.K. at the spring Bermuda conference agreed that American operators should have a dispensation for one year. During this time these operators will be free to join in I.A.T.A. traffic conferences with other international airline operators, "without running into the mischief of anti-trust legislation," as Sir William puts it.

He says it is for I.A.T.A. to show during this period, by doing all it can to reduce rates to the lowest level consistent with economically sound operation, that it exists to protect the traveller and taxpayer and not to exploit them; to keep off the airline "bandit" if he should appear; and to spur the operators' efforts towards intensive and continuous improvement in service.

I.A.T.A.'s view of the administrative red tape in present-day air travel (S.N., August 17) may best be summed up by Sir William's term, "unnecessary fussiness." I.A.T.A. would remove as much as possible the small lettering on the reverse side of airline tickets which few travellers notice but which causes a delay of about as many days in getting the ticket as it takes hours in making the flight. It was through the practical suggestions of I.A.T.A. that P.I.C.A.O. made its recent recommendations to remove such red tape.

Origin at Havana

Although I.A.T.A. in its present form dates only from April, 1945, when it was set up at a conference of operators at Havana, it is really continuing the work of the old International Air Transportation at The Hague. Between the wars the old I.A.T.A. carried on much the same job as the present organization, except on a much more limited scale. Its documents and records have been handed over to the new body and several former delegates have transferred their services.

I.A.T.A. which is financed by its member companies and is self-supporting, does not receive any money from any government in the world and yet it serves any government which desires its help. At present 35 states are represented among its 69 company members. Any air transport enterprise is eligible for active membership if it operates a scheduled international air service under proper authority, transporting passengers, mail or cargo for public hire. This means virtually a world-wide membership, with the present exception of ex-enemy states and the U.S.S.R., which has abstained from both P.I.C.A.O. and I.A.T.A. Domestic airline operators open for P.I.C.A.O. membership can become associate members of I.A.T.A. without voting power. Branch offices of I.A.T.A. have been established in Paris, New York, and Cairo and others are being prepared in Johannesburg, Sydney and London.

The cabinet of policy-making body of this democratic parliament of operators is the Executive Committee of 12 members, now presided over by H. J. Symington, K.C., head of Trans-Canada Airlines. The parliament is having its next annual general meeting at Cairo this October. The head office secretariat at Montreal of about 50 individuals, speaking a dozen languages, which is headed by Sir William Hildred, is the civil service of the organization. Another Montrealer, who worked with the League of Nations, Dr. Laurence Tombs, is secretary, and Dr. H. J. Gorecki, formerly managing director of Polish Airlines, is treasurer. Most of I.A.T.A.'s creative work is done by four standing committees, each of which is subdivided. Financial, Legal, Technical and Traffic.

All financial matters connected with air transport come within the sphere of the Financial Committee: standardization of methods of rendering, verifying and settling accounts for revenue transactions between members, clearing house problems, insurance questions, introduction and control of such international monetary documents as travellers' cheques and letters of credit.

Committee Concerns

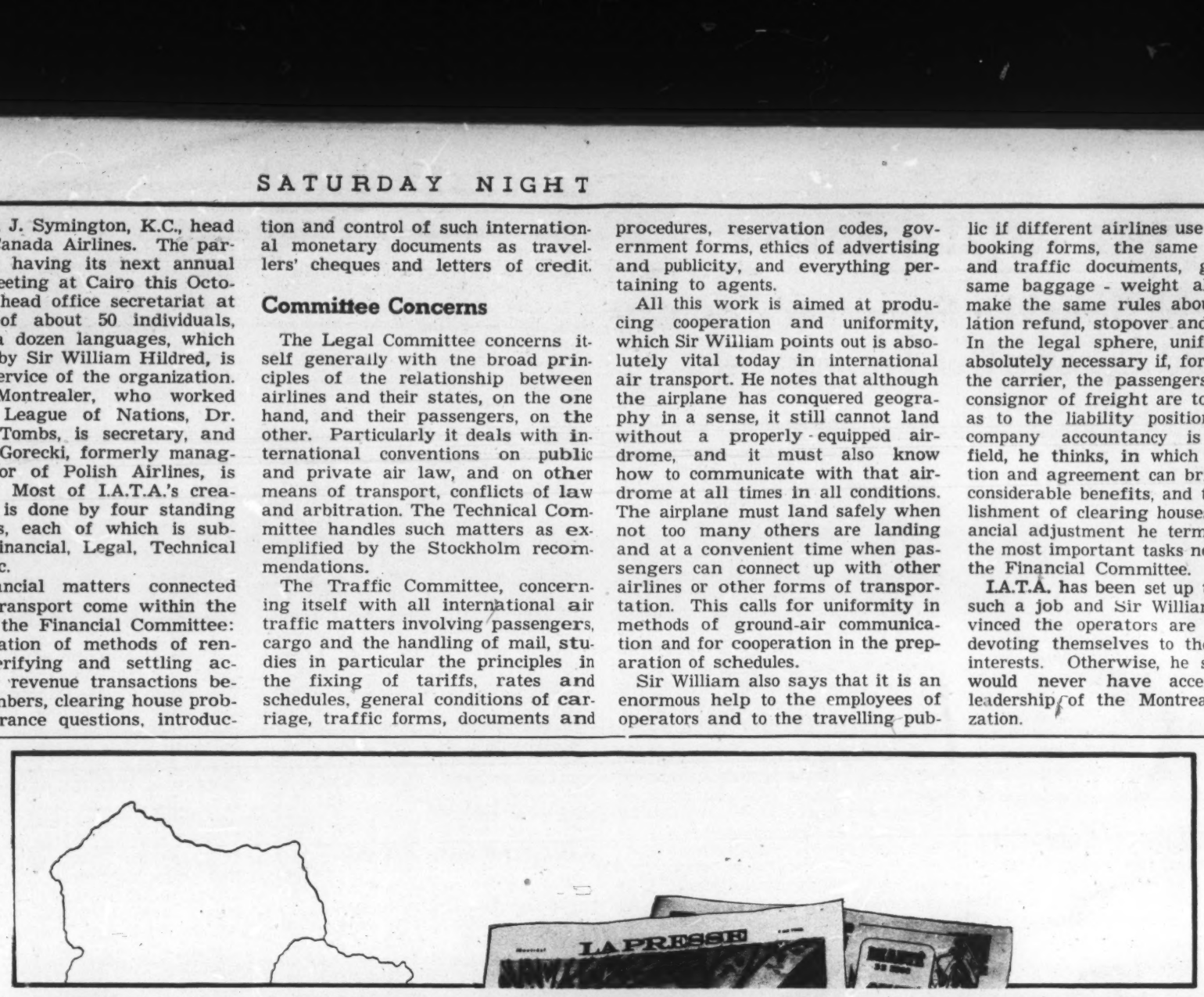
The Legal Committee concerns itself generally with the broad principles of the relationship between airlines and their states, on the one hand, and their passengers, on the other. Particularly it deals with international conventions on public and private air law, and on other means of transport, conflicts of law and arbitration. The Technical Committee handles such matters as exemplified by the Stockholm recommendations.

The Traffic Committee, concerning itself with all international air traffic matters involving passengers, cargo and the handling of mail, studies in particular the principles in the fixing of tariffs, rates and schedules, general conditions of carriage, traffic forms, documents and procedures, reservation codes, government forms, ethics of advertising and publicity, and everything pertaining to agents.

All this work is aimed at producing cooperation and uniformity, which Sir William points out is absolutely vital today in international air transport. He notes that although the airplane has conquered geography in a sense, it still cannot land without a properly-equipped airdrome, and it must also know how to communicate with that airdrome at all times in all conditions. The airplane must land safely when not too many others are landing and at a convenient time when passengers can connect up with other airlines or other forms of transportation. This calls for uniformity in methods of ground-air communication and for cooperation in the preparation of schedules.

Sir William also says that it is an enormous help to the employees of operators and to the travelling public if different airlines use the same booking forms, the same transport and traffic documents, grant the same baggage - weight allowances, make the same rules about cancellation refund, stopover and the like. In the legal sphere, uniformity is absolutely necessary if, for instance, the carrier, the passengers and the consignor of freight are to be clear as to the liability position. Intercompany accountancy is another field, he thinks, in which consultation and agreement can bring about considerable benefits, and the establishment of clearing houses for financial adjustment he terms one of the most important tasks now before the Financial Committee.

I.A.T.A. has been set up to do just such a job and Sir William is convinced the operators are selflessly devoting themselves to the public's interests. Otherwise, he states, he would never have accepted the leadership of the Montreal organization.



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THE WORLD TODAY

Czechoslovakia: Soundest Country in Mid-Europe but Turning East

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

Prague.

I HAVE three dominant impressions in Czechoslovakia. The first is of the complete elimination of all things German, the erasure of every German sign in the country, apparently, and the ejection of the large German minority which had played an important part in the life of the country for centuries.

The second impression is of the proletarianization of the population of Prague. And the third is of a nation which has been cut adrift from all the old ties and associations with the West which have persisted throughout its whole history, and suddenly forced to orientate itself towards the East. And for all their vague talk in the past about "Slav brotherhood," the Czechs are finding out that Russia and Russian ways and policies are something completely strange to them.

Some reports from Czechoslovakia had led me to expect a much better situation than I found. They compared it to that of the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, when surely a more reasonable comparison would be with the situation of Czechoslovakia itself before the war. Some even ranked Czechoslovakia with Belgium in the degree of her recovery.

I don't think that either comparison will hold. Belgium has an almost normal feeling, a near-abundance of goods, and has scarcely any feeling of strain. Its internal politics and its external political relations are almost exactly what they were before the war, with the great difference that the pressure from Germany has been removed, while her transit trade through Antwerp also has been lost.

As for comparing Czechoslovakia's situation with that of Poland, fought over for six years by two huge armies, battleground of the most intractable of all resistance movements, reduced to not much more than half of her former population, and finally shifted bodily a couple of hundred miles from east to west, that surely won't hold. Nor will a comparison with little Austria, still torn between four occupying armies and her future entirely undecided; or with Hungary, ruthlessly exploited and her currency ruined.

Prague Today

Czechoslovakia alone of all these countries has been completely evacuated for close on a year, while her main urban and industrial areas were only briefly fought over, her capital only slightly scarred by an uprising in the last three days of the war. The only real basis of comparison, surely, is with her own situation before the war.

While it is easy now to think of Prague as more prosperous and more brilliant than it really was in those days, nevertheless it was a city vibrating with life, a city of many cafés and movie houses, of stores filled with an intriguing range of home-made goods, of excellent food and well-clad, if not exactly well-dressed, people.

It is very different from that today. It has the weary atmosphere of London, and something of the same food situation, just enough to go round, no abundance but no very noticeable black marketing, as in Paris. They clip coupons for everything, even for rolls with your morning coffee. The displays in the store windows are thin compared to pre-war, though I did find some Woolworth-type stores with a surprising range of housewares. The clothing offered for sale is very shoddy looking. And in this country famous for its mass-produced shoes, footwear is scarce and of poor quality.

The appearance of the street crowds struck me at once. Before the war they contained a great many people who were obviously only a few years from the farm, from a peasant existence, rough-cut but full of energy.

Today the only word for the Prague crowds is "proletarianized." People are very shabby. There isn't a well-dressed person in a hundred. And a large proportion of the men go without ties or hats. It was just a bit reminiscent of Moscow. Could it be affectedly so?

All Germanism Erased

The removal of German names and signs is amazingly complete. In walking around Prague and driving several hundred miles through towns and villages, I didn't see a single one which had not been painted over or replaced. There probably isn't a country in the world with more new signs than Czechoslovakia.

Before the war I should say that about half of all shops in Bohemia and Moravia had the German equivalent for "groceries" or "hardware" or "tailor," and so on, alongside the Czech word. And there were of course innumerable German names, many of them borne by Czechs who had perhaps a single German grand-parent or great-grand-parent. About ninety-five per cent of all such names seem to have been Czechified, as have all the names of the cities and villages of the former Sudeten German—or one should properly say, Sudeten *Austrian*, minority.

Apparently in throwing off the German yoke and throwing out the German-speaking minority, which though settled three centuries in the country they felt had betrayed them to Hitler, the Czechs have decided to make a clean sweep of every suggestion of Germanism in their country.

The immediate effect of this has been to impoverish the country through the loss of many trained industrial workers, engineers and managers. A minor effect has been to make travel much more difficult for tourists from the West, for whom Germany provided a bridge to the Czechs, but who are now faced with the very formidable Czech language. Travellers cannot, after all, learn every language as they go from country to country. With the four main world languages, English, French, German and Spanish, one used to be able to get about anywhere.

Friendly to Canadians

One would meet a poor response in Czechoslovakia today I am sure—or rather, I know for I heard it attempted several times—to questions put in German without any preliminary explanation. But I must say that my experience was that, if one used just a few Czech words first, and then explained that you were Canadetsky or Anglisky, people were most friendly, and would at once try to make a connection in German, which nearly all Czechs can speak to some extent.

There is, however, a more serious side to the German expulsion, and Czechs showed that they were quite conscious of it by asking repeatedly what we thought of their action. For it is a pretty harsh step they are taking, simply stripping these long-settled inhabitants of their property acquired over generations, and shipping them off in cattle cars — I saw some en route — to be dumped in a ruined Germany with what they could carry on their backs.

It is a strictly eye-for-an-eye, tooth-for-a-tooth business. One sometimes wondered whether in the end it would hurt the Sudetens or the Czechs more. Theoretically only those Sudetens guilty of having embraced Nazism and tried to master-race it over their Czech compatriots are supposed to be evicted, but in practice the Czechs seem to be making nearly a clean sweep of them, innocent and guilty. And any who are allowed to remain are to be Czechified, and lose their language and schools.

This isn't quite like the nation of Masaryk. But then the Czechs have been through a bitter experience, in which Masaryk's humanism has lost a lot of ground to the new much-praised "realism" imported from the East. It gives you something to think about, to see Stalin's picture placed alongside Masaryk's in the store windows. I cannot think of a better illustration of the turn of the tide of civilization in Europe today.

Migration to Sudetenland

There is also the attendant result that each Sudeten kicked out means a farm or a business for a Czech to take over for nothing, and a great many factories to become Czech state property. This has brought about a great migration of Czechs to the horse-shoe crescent of the Sudetenland fringing the whole western end of their country, and in the part which I saw most of the farms seemed to have been taken up already and had crops planted.

The question of the pull between East and West on their country is one which constantly occupies the attention of the intelligentsia. Perhaps I should say of the remaining intelligentsia, for while using the working population for all they were worth, the Germans concentrated with fiendish calculation on weakening the intelligentsia.

Scarcely a family among these, I am assured by one of their outstanding representatives, but mourns a member killed or weakened from years in concentration camp. My informant himself had spent six years in Buchenwald and Dachau. He could have emigrated before the war, but believed that all of the leadership could not leave the people to carry on the struggle alone at home, important as it was to have representation in the world.

The entire Czech intelligentsia was raised in the Western tradition. Did they not read Dostoyevsky in the French translation? You can see from the many copies of British and French papers and magazines for sale

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in the book stores, and from the showing of English and French language movies where their interest lies.

Still many of them, I am told, have become timid at upholding publicly the Western connection in face of the intimidation of their new Communist-dominated Government. The Communists control among others, the ministries of information and education, the former of which licenses such newspapers as are allowed to appear. Thus a case had just arisen a few days before my visit in which a prominent journalist, who also held a post in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was suspended from the latter for writing that Czechoslovakia needed an alliance with Britain, for economic and cultural reasons, to balance the alliance with Russia, which was predicated on political and military grounds. If he were to repeat the proposal, there is little doubt but that his paper would be ordered to drop him or have its license cancelled.

There are only ten daily papers permitted to operate in Prague. One is licensed for each of the four parties tolerated, one for the trade unions, one for the agricultural workers, one for the army, and one for an association of artists and cultural workers. No individual can start a paper just because he wants to; and it is obvious what pressure the papers can be put under by the fact that the state controls their supply of newsprint.

All large and moderate-sized enterprises in Czechoslovakia were nationalized overnight last year. I didn't have time to make a study of the results of this drastic change in the country's economy, but the people with whom I talked all thought that the operation had been rushed through much too quickly. Some held it against President Benes that, while known to believe that they should proceed by steps, as in Britain, and learn from experience as they went along, he nevertheless signed the bill when the government presented it to him.

Benes, who had always had a considerable minority opposed to him before the war, came back to his country on a wave of enormous popularity, as the result of his untiring work in upholding the nation's interests during the war. This seems to have abated somewhat, but that is a fairly normal development anywhere.

The Communists were, of course, a prime topic of conversation, as they are everywhere in Europe today. They gained forty per cent of the vote in Bohemia and Moravia, the Czech part and the main industrial part of the country, surprising most local and foreign observers.

Refuge in "Realism"

This is explained in various ways. Most people begin by saying that their compatriots are a "realistic" people; some go on to admit that many were dominated by sheer opportunism, by a recognition that this was the way the tide was flowing nowadays, and that by joining or supporting the Communist Party they would have a chance to get better housing, and a better job, or perhaps a better pick of the Sudeten properties being handed out. In our term, they climbed aboard the band-wagon — only they may find that it is not so easy to climb off a Communist band-wagon when they want to.

Others stressed the disillusionment of Czechoslovaks with the West after Munich, and after what they call the second "betrayal" of their country at Teheran, when it was handed to Stalin as part of the Soviet sphere in Europe. Still others put a good deal of the blame on the Social Democrat leader and first postwar prime minister, Fierlinger. A diplomat who had spent little time in his country between the wars, they say he was "Russified" during his stay in Moscow, and delivered his party over to coalition with the Communists.

Now there is a growing opposition within the Social Democrat ranks to his leadership (and only Social Democrat support gives the Communists the necessary majority to carry on parliamentary rule). But Fierlinger controls the party funds and organization, so the dissidents are not having much success.

However, scarcely a day goes by but there is some criticism of the Communists in the Socialist newspaper in Prague, and in the recent election of a new mayor in Pilsen, the Socialists objected so strongly to the personality whom the Communists put forward that they joined with the National Socialists (Benes' former party) to elect another man.

"A Working People"

These are only a few straws in the wind, but they may indicate that in the election two years hence, after the new constitution has been drafted, the Communist tide may recede somewhat, if normal democratic processes are still allowed to function.

One man with whom I talked at some length, who was not much respected by others who had been in concentration camp, because he had edited a paper throughout the German occupation (and is still doing so) but who probably spoke better for the average Czech who also carried on his work under the Germans, put a great deal in a single sentence. He said: "We are a working people."

The Czechs are, in the greater part, a plain, sober, working people. It did not fall to them to be cast in the heroic, romantic, but also impractical mold of the Poles. In discussing the effect on his country of a future war, this man said that the Russians would want to use the Czech factories, which would mean securing Germany beyond them, as a buffer, and as the place where the large armies could be raised. "And my people would work for the Russians." The unspoken second half of his sentence was clearly, "just as they worked for the Germans."

He didn't mean that they worked well for the Germans, or would work their best for the Russians, but just that, as little people buffeted about by forces beyond their control, they would carry on, for "people must work." His own wartime editorship he excused with the simple explanation that the livelihood of 400 families depended on it.

It is not for people who lived in the security of North America during the war to criticize the conduct of people who underwent the threats and brutalities of a German occupation. There are Czechs of a more heroic character. Yet the character of a nation, formed by centuries of foreign domination, cannot be completely altered by 20 years of freedom.

An adjunct of plainness is often, however, steadiness. Certainly the Czechs are steady, and for the most part, moderate. It is no mean feat to have brought their country through the storm, changing the world all around them and churning up their own population as it has, with the main personal liberties preserved, the parliamentary system still operating, the economy working fairly well despite the sudden nationalization, only slight inflation and little black marketing.

In the midst of a continent in decline, and rougher standards of civilization, Czechoslovakia is a very respectable country and a pleasant one to visit. But an historical tide which for the present seems to them irresistible is carrying them away from the Western world.

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The Alarming State of the World As Viewed by a Keen Observer

WHILE TIME REMAINS, by Leland Stowe. (Ryerson, $4.00.)

FOR those who placidly look out upon the world saying "And tomorrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant" a careful reading of this book is recommended. It is written by a man familiar with all countries, all forms of political action, straight and crooked; a man who speaks and writes freely in at least four languages; a man whose reputation as a sound observer and a dependable reporter has never been questioned.

In his opinion the persistence of old notions about sovereignty, national superiority, economics and culture will lead straight to war, and since the United States introduced a novelty in warfare by emptying a volcano on Hiroshima, no man or woman or child, under the sun is out of danger.

Holding these views Mr. Stowe speaks out—like Isaiah—in the wild hope that a generation of fools may be brought unto repentance. The sins of all nations are in his eyes, but those of his own people are as crimson. If he denounces British policy in Greece he is even more vigorous in criticism of United States public men, business men and soldiers abroad. Though not convinced that Communism is a desirable system for the West he is sure that Fascism is a worse fate, and he stresses the success of the Soviet in bringing the school to a Continent of varying tribesmen, in creating a vast industrial system within a decade and in scotching the snakes of racial prejudice.

Thousands of people will be angered by this book, mainly because they can't refute it.

•

Good Sense

THE BEST YEARS, How to Enjoy Retirement, by Walter B. Pitkin. (Ambassador, $2.50.)

ADVICE is hard enough to take from a man of altruism, courtesy and taste. We accept it wryly and seldom act upon it. But when it is proffered by a thunderous extrovert, crackling with jests and too free with back-slapping, the ferocity of our rejection is almost alarming. We could not be more upset if he barged in while we were asking a young woman to marry us.

It seems a pity that human nature is so rebellious, for oftenwhiles the advice is incomparably good. Mr. Pitkin (who wrote **Life Begins at Forty**) is a knowing person. His opinion of the tycoon who retires and dies in two years or so, for lack of opportunity to *continue* bossing people around, is well below zero; and justly so. His admiration for the lively girl of 78 who "took up painting" and has already sold over one thousand landscapes is well above boiling point.

He has only contempt for men and women who vegetate, who let their ability, training and experience rot out, from laziness, or valetudinarianism. For any intelligent retired man or woman can find plenty to do and by useful activity may keep death at bay for years.

Information on the business of living profitably and with pleasure is worth having.

•

New Canadian Writer

PRESENTLY TOMORROW, a novel, by Joyce Marshall. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A FIRST novel is "promising" if the author reveals accuracy of observation for detail of all sorts and makes use of such detail to build up scene, situation and living character; if the action is contrived to rise to a climax and drop speedily to the denouement; if the English is at once graceful and taut, rhythmically flowing and sparse of ornament; if the twin spirits of humor and pity govern theme and treatment.

Presently Tomorrow meets not a few of these requirements. Close observation is apparent throughout. The structure is well-managed. The English, perhaps, is more graceful than taut. The author has a satirical humor and no lack of sympathy. So one looks for the next tale by Joyce Marshall with expectation, trusting that it will be more powerful in theme, more convincing in its applied psychology than this.

Four girls of seventeen or so are about to leave the Church boarding-school that has fenced them about and formed them for years. In their last three days they give themselves to entertainment, in their adolescent way, following the leadership, as ever, of a red-headed self-dramatizer, wearing a thorny defence-mechanism to compensate for her aloneness in the world. The other three are a shy, prospective Great Writer, a spirituelle Oxford-Group-er and a beauty — though dumb.

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Set D161 — Music of Jerome Kern—8-12" sides—No less than twenty Kern headliners are given the benefit of the lush Kostelanetz strings in this new album. To hear it is to want it in your library.

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The Alarming State of the World As Viewed by a Keen Observer

WHILE TIME REMAINS, by Leland Stowe. (Ryerson, $4.00.)

FOR those who placidly look out upon the world saying "And tomorrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant" a careful reading of this book is recommended. It is written by a man familiar with all countries, all forms of political action, straight and crooked; a man who speaks and writes freely in at least four languages; a man whose reputation as a sound observer and a dependable reporter has never been questioned.

In his opinion the persistence of old notions about sovereignty, national superiority, economics and culture will lead straight to war, and since the United States introduced a novelty in warfare by emptying a volcano on Hiroshima, no man or woman or child, under the sun is out of danger.

Holding these views Mr. Stowe speaks out—like Isaiah—in the wild hope that a generation of fools may be brought unto repentance. The sins of all nations are in his eyes, but those of his own people are as crimson. If he denounces British policy in Greece he is even more vigorous in criticism of United States public men, business men and soldiers abroad. Though not convinced that Communism is a desirable system for the West he is sure that Fascism is a worse fate, and he stresses the success of the Soviet in bringing the school to a Continent of varying tribesmen, in creating a vast industrial system within a decade and in scotching the snakes of racial prejudice.

Thousands of people will be angered by this book, mainly because they can't refute it.

•

Good Sense

THE BEST YEARS, How to Enjoy Retirement, by Walter B. Pitkin. (Ambassador, $2.50.)

ADVICE is hard enough to take from a man of altruism, courtesy and taste. We accept it wryly and seldom act upon it. But when it is proffered by a thunderous extrovert, crackling with jests and too free with back-slapping, the ferocity of our rejection is almost alarming. We could not be more upset if he barged in while we were asking a young woman to marry us.

It seems a pity that human nature is so rebellious, for oftenwhiles the advice is incomparably good. Mr. Pitkin (who wrote **Life Begins at Forty**) is a knowing person. His opinion of the tycoon who retires and dies in two years or so, for lack of opportunity to *continue* bossing people around, is well below zero; and justly so. His admiration for the lively girl of 78 who "took up painting" and has already sold over one thousand landscapes is well above boiling point.

He has only contempt for men and women who vegetate, who let their ability, training and experience rot out, from laziness, or valetudinarianism. For any intelligent retired man or woman can find plenty to do and by useful activity may keep death at bay for years.

Information on the business of living profitably and with pleasure is worth having.

•

New Canadian Writer

PRESENTLY TOMORROW, a novel, by Joyce Marshall. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.00.)

A FIRST novel is "promising" if the author reveals accuracy of observation for detail of all sorts and makes use of such detail to build up scene, situation and living character; if the action is contrived to rise to a climax and drop speedily to the **denouement**; if the English is at once graceful and taut, rhythmically flowing and sparse of ornament; if the twin spirits of humor and pity govern theme and treatment.

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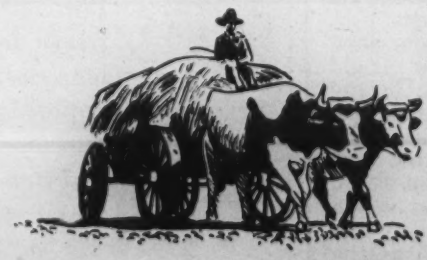

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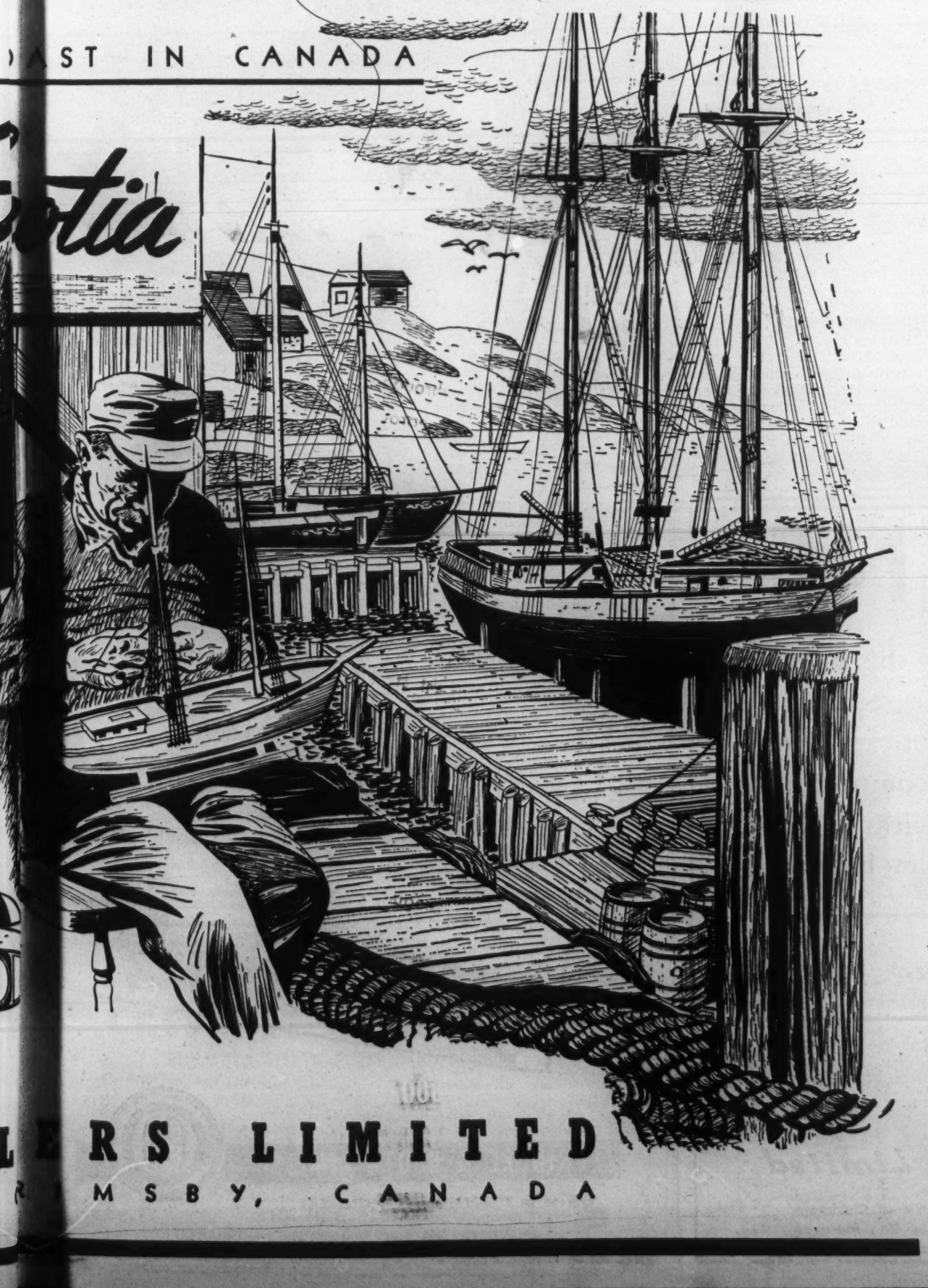

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Ida Krehm, Fine T.C.M. Product, Is Inspiration for Students

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IF THE Toronto Conservatory of Music needed a signal event to launch its Diamond Jubilee year, a good start would have been talented Ida Krehm's appearance last week with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra.

Slender, handsome with upswept copper-brown hair, dark brown eyes and attractive smile, Miss Krehm is Toronto-born and conservatory-taught (among her teachers, the late great Viggo Kihl), is both a Toronto and a national favorite.

Since 1937 she has been a somebody in the U.S. too. That year she won three of the major U.S. piano awards—the Naumburg Foundation award, the National Federation of Music Clubs prize and the Schubert Memorial award. Soon came the inevitable recitals at places like Carnegie Hall, soloist assignments with slick orchestras like the Chicago Symphony. Now one of this continent's foremost women pianists, Miss Krehm lives in a Chicago apartment that is decorated with carefully chosen antiques (mostly 18th century and Georgian), practises four hours a day, sticks to the classics for recitals but tries out new music scores at home.

Ida Krehm is as closely related to the Toronto Conservatory as great medical men like Banting and Best are to Toronto University. At last week's performance, many executives and top teachers of the conservatory sat in Varsity Arena's best seats, with pardonable pride heard her play Saint Saens' Concerto in G minor and a group of Chopin solos. Toronto student pianists listened too from more removed seats, took new heart and actually wanted to get back to lessons again.

Short, balding, energetic Franco Autori, conductor of the Chatauqua Symphony and the Buffalo Philharmonic, conducted the orchestra.

In Saint Saens' second concerto Miss Krehm showed her unusual brilliance as an executant, grasped every ounce of detail in a work that is crammed with tons of it, easily and delicately placed accents in passages intricate with rhythmic and melodic patterns. In late years the work itself has been criticized for its frequent tinkling qualities and a lack of seriousness. But Miss Krehm seemed to get back to first principles, to have discovered what Saint Saens himself had in mind. She presented it—from the light melodious Allegro scherzando with the popular theme to the final Presto in the form of a tarantella—with such prodigious energy, technique and inspiration that the work was raised to a higher stature than technical window-dressing.

Any criticism of the distinguished pianist which one might have offered came with Chopin's Revolutionary Etude in C minor. Left hand dynamics here seemed insufficient in a composition that needed them to complement the speedy passages for the melodic right hand. Her Nocturne in C sharp minor, Waltz in C sharp minor (with every T.C.M. student in the audience hanging on to every familiar phrase), and Etude in E major were exquisitely done.

Ida Krehm hasn't forgotten the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Last spring her recital here was dedicated to the late Viggo Kihl, in whose memory she established a memorial scholarship. Last week's torrid ovation showed that Toronto and T.C.M. won't easily forget Ida Krehm.

Under Autori the orchestra played exceptionally well, its tone large and radiant. His spirited conducting of the much-played Wagner Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" was balanced by the dynamic fervor and poetic intensity shown in the Mozart "Haffner" Symphony. The violins were especially exuberant and vocal in the opening Allegro *con spirito* and the melodic Andante.

Orchestral Scholarships

As the Toronto Conservatory of Music commences its Diamond Jubilee season, six new scholarships have been made available for students of orchestral instruments. Four of these, for wood-wind and brass players, will be known as the Mina Flavelle Barrett Scholarships, the gift of Mrs. Wallace Barrett of Toronto. The other two are for viola or cello or double-bass, donated by the Conservatory. All have a value of $250 each. Auditions will be held for these six scholarships at the end of September but applications, obtainable from the Conservatory Registrar, must be received at the Conservatory before September 21, 1946.

Staff Appointments

Boris Hambourg, director of the Hambourg Conservatory of Music and recently returned from the Berkshire Music Festival, premiere of the opera "Peter Grimes," etc., has announced the following new appointments to his staff for the 1946-47 season:

Piano: Helen Ames, John Buss, Virginia Knott, Joan Skinner. Piano and theory: Frederick Skitch, Gordon Wallis.

Piano accordion: Sam Lash.

Violin: Betty Anne Fischer, Harry Kaufman, Palmi Palmason, Kathleen Wallis.

Vocal: Maye Aldington, Margaret Brennan, Carl Horthy, Verle Dudgeon, Monica Vellamo, Thomas Wikinson.

Languages: Lenore Hawes (French and Spanish), Aldo Margiorotti (Italian), Sophia Malania (Russian).

Master classes: Max Pirani, piano; Alexander Chuhaldin, violin; Boris Hambourg, 'cello.

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THE THEATRE

"Merry Wives" Show Is Full of Energy

By LUCY VAN GOGH

SINCE no one of us, even in these days of longevity, is likely to have the opportunity of seeing an adequate production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" more than twice in a lifetime, and since this above all other of Shakespeare's plays except possibly "The Taming of the Shrew" must be seen on the stage to be appreciated rather than merely read in the closet, and finally since the play is a striking example of certain of the playwright's qualities (not including verbal poetry), no serious Shakespearean within one hundred miles of Toronto should miss the Theatre Guild production at the Royal Alex. this week. It is a most competent affair, with all the stage business and the odd dialects handled with rich gusto, with the long gallery of strongly-typed characters depicted with loving care, and with a *Falstaff* of racy and unctuous delivery and fine consistency and even dignity in the person of the popular radio comedian Alan Reed. The handling of the fake-seduction scenes by Mr. Reed and Jessie Royce Landis is a delightful

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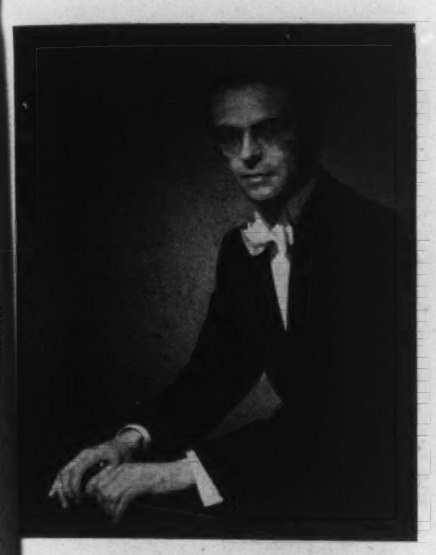
evidence of the importance of intelligence and good taste in the theatre; Shakespeare's comedies are often played without them, but never successfully.

People who are not fond of Shakespeare, or who are fond of him only for his poetry, for those lines that bring tears to the eyes of those who don't even know what they mean, need not bother about this show. The play obviously was an attempt to cash in on the enormous popularity of the *Falstaff* character in the histories. It is full of bustle and energy and puns and shouting and plotting and murdering the English language. Its people are simple and highly-colored like those of a Punch-and-Judy puppet-play. It has less significance than any other of the genuine plays, and many have wondered why Shakespeare was content to work upon it; and he did not work upon it very hard. Yet even so he produced something that has been acted for 350 years, that can give great pleasure to the discerning today, and that will be acted and give pleasure 350 years from now. For Shakespeare loved life, and loved men and women in proportion to the intensity with which they lived. Even in this scrappy, hasty play the characters lived tremendously, and these players all know it and can communicate their vitality.



ttore Mazzoleni, principal of the oronto Conservatory of Music, will e guest conductor at the Prom oncert on Tuesday next, Sept. 10.

THE FILM PARADE

Even $5,000,000 Production Can't Muffle George Bernard Shaw

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

IT seems that the fabulous J. Arthur Rank had five million dollars burning a hole in his pocket. So he commissioned Producer Gabriel Pascal to make a picture that would put the British studios on a firm competitive basis with Hollywood. The result was the screen version of Bernard Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra;" and if the lobby crowd that lined up six abreast on opening night is any indication a large part of the original outlay is already back in the producer's pocket.

Impressive as it is, however, "Caesar and Cleopatra" is likely to be a disappointment both for those who expected a good deal more for five million dollars and for those who would have preferred considerably less. In his admiration for Shaw Gabriel Pascal has heaped up production on such a scale that a dramatist less vociferous than Shaw might hardly have emerged at all. Mr. Shaw emerges all right, to the last syllable, with results that are likely to be more perplexing than entertaining to the average audience.

The Pascal production is rich, enormous and painstakingly detailed, a sort of inventory of a vanished society, as complete as money and assiduity can make it. (Cecil de Mille has frequently done the same thing, and usually at less expense.) The result is a production rich in everything except imagination. The truth seems to be that you can't spend five million, or even two or three million, dollars on production without turning out a film that looks as though, in the old-fashioned phrase, it had put everything on its back. You don't expect Shavian characters and dialectics to emerge from such a picture. You expect Miss Maria Montez.

A Comparison

In "Caesar and Cleopatra," as in "Major Barbara," Gabriel Pascal is faithful to the last syllable of recorded Shaw. But in "Major Barbara" the dramatist was not in competition with the large scale producer. "Major Barbara" broke every accepted rule of the cinema—the dialogue dominated the action, the picture represented a marshalling of ideas rather than a record of visual images in motion. Yet "Major Barbara," though relatively a low-budget film, was not only excellent Shaw but a distinguished picture. In "Caesar and Cleopatra" there are wise and witty lines but they don't come often enough and when they do it is always against the clamor of production, with Gabriel Pascal straining for your eye while Bernard Shaw strains for your ear.

It is possible, of course, that "Caesar and Cleopatra" is not one of the best of Shaw's plays. Certainly it can hardly seem so diverting to a modern audience as it did to Shavian admirers forty-seven years ago. The notion of writing an ancient story in modern idiom was a good deal more novel then than it is today, and no doubt those early audiences were convulsed when Shaw's ancient Briton referred proudly to British respectability or deplored Egyptian inventions because they weren't "British made." Much of the wit in "Caesar and Cleopatra" depends on this anachronistic treatment, which has been imitated over and over again in the half century since "Caesar and Cleopatra" was written. As a result a good deal of the edge has vanished from the original. Like most great writers Shaw has suffered not only from imitation but from the quality of his imitators.

This is not to deny, to be sure, that "Caesar and Cleopatra" is a far more interesting film than anything else you are likely to see about. The authentic voice of Shaw can hardly fail to be stimulating even when it comes to you muffled under rich layers of Egyptology. The acting too is intelligent and lively. Vivian Leigh, with her vivid style and her enormous painted eyes seems to be just the spirited chit that Shaw had in mind, exactly the girl to catch a great man's eye and then slip his memory the moment he has more important things to think about. Claude Rains' Julius Caesar too is an entirely satisfactory Shavian character, a wise and subtle-minded conqueror who might easily have been a member of the early Fabian society.

It is quite possible to come away from "Caesar and Cleopatra" no wiser about Shaw's meaning than when you went in. There is never any doubt, however, that meaning of a special sort is there, which is more than can be said of any other five million dollar production I ever attended.

SWIFT REVIEW

NIGHT AND DAY. Hollywood version of the life of Mr. and Mrs. Cole Porter. The biography is obviously garbled but the Cole Porter music is well recorded. With Cary Grant and Alexis Smith.

EASY TO WED. Technicolor comedy involving Van Johnson, Esther Williams and Lucille Ball. Very noisy and brightly colored but not quite as funny as it tries to be.

DEAD OF NIGHT. An excellent English thriller made up of half a dozen related studies in the occult. With a good British cast headed by Michael Redgrave.

THE GREEN YEARS. Screen version of the A. J. Cronin story of Scottish life half a century ago. Solid, high-minded and a little dull.

WICKED LADY. Elaborate costume drama about a wicked duchess who operated privately as a highway robber. Cast and production are both handsome and the plot is no sillier and no wiser than might be expected. Margaret Lockwood, James Mason.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Yo-Ho-Ho for the Pacific and a Bottle of Smelling Salts

By CAY MOORE

IT WAS one of those indescribable days of summer in Vancouver, when we set sail for Bowen Island and Howe Sound. There was the sky, blue as technicolor, the sun shining brightly, the waves sleepily drawling their way to shore, and two eager souls all agog watching the gulls crying their melancholy messages to one another, wheel and sink lazily upon the ever restless Pacific ocean. Mountains everywhere, like a mighty fortress subdued us to a pleasant calm. All along the coastline driftwood is dashed upward by the tide and tossed like matches crazily along the shore. Every boat that passes waves and you must wave back. It is the custom. West coast people are imbued with a friendliness that marks them off from slaving city slickers.

Our first stop was Bowen Island. Right out of a picture book were white bungalows smothered in flowers behind well groomed hedges. The gardens of the hotel were ablaze with beds of roses, borders of brilliant geraniums, clusters of snapdragons in an array of colors never seen in the East, and the shrubs of sky blue hydrangea were magnificent.

Breathtaking is the sail up through Howe Sound. Mountains rising out of the deep interlock all up through the narrow channel. It's a rugged two-fisted coastline. The endless towering pines seem strangely welcoming. Nestled in coves are villages, logging camps or a lonely cottage. Each mountain has a legend and every village a Robinson Crusoe history.

One early morning the maid-from-Manhattan announced that she wanted to go slumming. Hosie had met up with a few fishermen who had really given her the low-down on places to see. Off we went in the speed-boat. She took us to an old house hidden in a cove that was built for a whaling captain and his handsome son carries on the seafaring tradition in a twenty foot sloop he calls "Bouncing Beauty," and is a snare and delusion.

When he invited us to go for a sail—for me, it was just one of "life's better moments." My limited sailing experience was just around the Royal Canadian Yacht Club in a Star boat.

Once aboard the lugger, I learned to my sorrow, that every little wave in Howe Sound has a movement all its own. "Yo, ho, ho, and a bottle of smelling salts," shouted my shipmate. A wonderful time was had by all except me. When I wasn't clutching the jib thinking wistfully of Toronto where the water comes out of faucets, I was hugging the boom feeling sentimental about my friends and foes. A welcome relief for sunburn and blisters, were the air-conditioned blasts from the snow-capped mountains that we passed. Mike, our skipper, made a three-point landing at a wharf right under the nose of ice-capped Mt. Garbaldi, the playground for energetic skiers.

Driftwood Furniture

As soon as I put my feet on the bee-yooti-ful solid earth at Sechelt, I fell in love with the Indian village. The place crawled with artists absorbing local color and beer. Not particularly interested in an elbow-raising contest, I went off on my own. I sat and watched the fishermen unloading their catch of salmon. The fishing seems to be done mostly by natives, who look as if they just stepped out of Treasure Island. The houses of the Indians are casual frame structures mellowing softly with the years for lack of paint. I stopped to chat with an old squaw. Her face just sat on the front of her head and did nothing. From her doorstep she had a sweeping panorama of ocean, islands and mountains. Perhaps she did not want to be distracted.

The artist colony, however, go in for original architecture. Their cabins made of huge British Columbia logs have enormous sunset windows and are surrounded with well groomed gardens. By the touch of a magic wand homely parched beach obstacles were converted into artistic furnishings, in the home of a Swedish couple. B. C. logs formed the back, the foot and the arms of an enormous chesterfield in front of the fireplace in their living room. The soft chesterfield cushions in coral were hand-loomed by the wife. Symbolic of the coastline was the coffee table made from driftwood and sprayed with blue paint. On the walls of the living room and the dining room were decorative candelabra made of driftwood. Exquisite paintings done by both of them hung on the walls. This happy couple had attained that wonderful thing in life—contentment.

The Countess Wore Mink

The following day we started out on our trip up the coast to Princess Louisa Inlet. The folder said, so it did: "Malibu, a vacation land out of this world . . . . deluxe accommodations amid a primitive paradise of lush forests and tumbling streams." By way of variety, we sailed on a Fairmile. The long grey ship still bore the scars of war. However, it had been stripped of its depth-charges and equipped with gay canvas deck-chairs. Once aboard by means of a swinging ladder I fell into the arms of a handsome Count who introduced me to the Countess, their small child, the dog and Pepi the monkey.

Mink is the most beautiful way in the world to keep warm, I thought as I gazed at the Countess wrapped in a mink coat and curled up on a deck-chair. She had never been in British Columbia before. Maybe she thinks Malibu is in Alaska! Even the monkey's cage was wrapped in blankets.

The Count paced the deck expounding on the magnificence of the panorama. The monkey cavorted in the wheel-house swinging from gadget to gadget as the Lieutenant tried to satisfy my curious mind on the operations of a sub-chaser. When I showed the monkey my hand-mirror he screamed with delight, and squealed with temper if anyone attempted to take it away from him. To the seafaring Captain Taylor, who had been chasing subs during the war, this run was a cinch. To me, it was a grand and glorious adventure. Riding on Fairmile U 28 with Robert Taylor on the Bridge, (and equally as handsome as the movie idol) and with a Count and Countess was a chapter for Treasure Island.

For hours Captain Taylor's passengers sat in silence under the magic spell of the lofty mountains that flanked the shoreline. The Count claims the mountains and fjords are more scenic than those in Norway. As we glided silently through this primitive land we could see timid black bears peeking out at the intruders. It was the small child who spied the black things playing on the water's edge. They were baby seals with their mother. The seals come down from the Arctic to have their family in warmer waters. Come October and the proud parents paddle back followed by offspring.

It was dusk when we reached Malibu. It is rugged and two-fisted but most luxurious in a rustic way. The carved totem poles, the Indian tepees, the huge B. C. pine pillars, and the fragrance of the freshly hewn wood still haunt me. The lodge is nestled at the foot of a mountain within a fjord. The huge dining-room, the lounges and the sleeping quarters seem to be encased in glass. The colorful rugs and furnishings are symbolic of Princess Louisa Inlet.

When I awoke the following

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Romance anniversary—of that New Year's party—when Carl first spied lively, lovely Nancy—fell for her Woodbury glow! Yes, girls, a lad sees in a flash that Woodbury-smooth skin is *lovable!*

(MADE IN CANADA)

morning I seemed to be floating off on a snowy white cloud like Alice-in-Wonderland. I tip-toed out of bed, reached out of my open window and, sure enough, touched a cloud. I had flown above them and through them, but never in my whole life touched one. I stood breathless looking out at this incredible sight. Like a necklace, clouds encircled the mountain at the level of my bedroom. Up through the fjord I could hear streams tumbling down, I could see snowy white clouds encircling more mountains, and to the East saw dawn breaking over the Pacific.

By breakfast time the pearly white clouds had stolen quietly away, and the sun danced on the laughing waters.

This is the life alright, and just as the travelogue folder said it was. Drinking in and absorbing the tranquillity of the picturesque rugged Pacific coastline is the kind of a vacation a maid-from-Manhattan and a lowly writer dream of. Hosie and I looked at enough scenery to carry us through, even if we should have to spend the rest of our lives viewing car tracks and skyscrapers in cities of cement.

Women of Attainment Represent India at Australian Meeting

By MARY McDONALD

IN INDIA today, the old order is changing. Although as yet the shifting events of the transitional era tend to obscure the new pattern of life certain significant strands may be discerned in the design. After centuries of seclusion the women of India are coming forward to take an active part in public life, politics and social reform. In education they have found the key to unlock the fetters of custom and if comparatively few have defied the old traditions and won freedom and a place in the world for themselves the pioneers have set an example and their influence is strong.

Illustrative of the outstanding success which has been achieved by women who have chosen a career and entered a profession are the two delegates who have been chosen to represent India at the Australian Women's Conference. Both Mrs. Mithan Jamshed Lam and Miss Kapila Khandvala have scholastic and professional qualifications which would distinguish them by any criterion. Their record is more remarkable in view of the fact that they come from a country where only two-and-a-half per cent of their compatriots are literate.

Mrs. Lam, the leader of the delegation, is a lawyer by profession and has been a labor and social worker for many years. For some time now she has been Lecturer in Social Legislation at the Tata School of Social Sciences in Bombay. Born in 1898, she was educated at the Frere Fletcher High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Placed first class in her B.A. (Honors) Degree, her other distinctions included the Cobden Gold Medal and Fellowship of the Elphinstone College.

Proceeding to England in 1919 with her mother as the representative of Bombay women for suffrage work and to give evidence before the Southborough Committee on Indian reforms, she presented a memorandum to the Committee. Touring various towns in Britain she launched a campaign for the right of the Indian women to have the vote. The tour gave her opportunities to meet the well-known women leaders in England then.

Studying at the London School of Economics she secured the M.Sc. (Econ.) degree of the London University and was called to the Bar in London in 1923 when it was first opened to women.

Returning to India she joined the Bombay High Court and set up practice. For a time she was part-time Professor of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay. Keenly interested in problems relating to women, children and labor, she is a member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and of the Bombay Women's Association. In December last she was appointed member of the Standing Committee and Legal Advisor to the All-India Women's Conference. Mrs. Lam has attended many international conferences and has travelled widely in Europe.

American Studies

Another delegate to the Conference, Miss Kapila Khandvala, is a well known educationist and social welfare worker. She took her B.A. Degree in 1928, from Elphinstone College, Bombay with Economics and History (Honors). As a Levi Barborne scholar to the University of Michigan in 1930, she passed the M.A. degree of the Michigan University in 1931 with Education and Sociology as her subjects. She also obtained the Elizabeth Gamble Fellowship at the New York School of Social Work in 1931-32.

During her stay in America she studied American life and problems by taking an active part in some of the well-known educational institutions of America. She worked in the State Charities—Children's Aid Bureau, looking after the educational, social and economic welfare of the homeless, destitute and neglected American children. The Child Guidance Clinic, New York, was another institution in which she worked.

On her way back to India Miss Khandvala toured the continent of Europe, including Russia, visiting schools and educational institutions and studying the working of the European and Russian systems of education. Later, as the representative of India, she attended the Conference of the International Federation of Students held at Prague in Czechoslovakia. In 1937 she read a paper on the "Primary and Secondary Education in India" at the International Educational Conference held in Tokyo. On her visit to China she delivered a number of lectures in the Chinese Universities on Indian problems.

Literary Work

Back in Bombay, she was engaged in social welfare work. The "Seva Mandir" which she organized is a Social Welfare Centre with multifarious activities—covering social, educational and recreational spheres. For a number of years she went about the villages of Gujarat for the purposes of literacy work. From 1938 to 1941 she was the Principal of the Vanita Vishram Training College for Women. In June 1941, she was elected to the Senate of the University of Bombay. She is connected with the Women's Movement in India and is at present the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Women's Association which is affiliated to the All-India Women's Conference. In August, 1941, she was appointed to the post of the Secretary, Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

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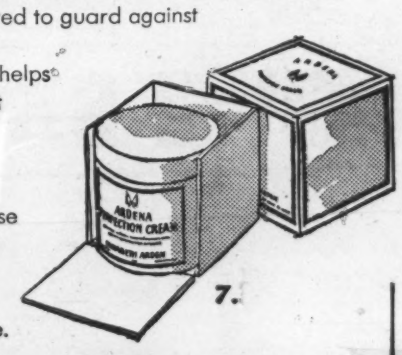

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LONDON LETTER

"Anti-Nationalization" Is Tough Going, Railway Directors Find

By P. O'D.

London.

CHAIRMEN of the "Big Four" among the railways of the country have been sending out letters to their shareholders—all 850,000 of them—asking for their support and approval in the campaign against nationalization. So that not even the laziest and most dilatory shareholder should have any excuse for neglecting to reply, whether for or against, a stamped and addressed postcard was included in each appeal. All you had to do was to cross out the phrase that didn't apply, and drop it in the postbox—or ring for the butler, if you happened to be that fortunate sort of subscriber. There are, I suppose, a few left.

Not much doubt existed as to how railway shareholders would meet this appeal. The majority of them are certain to be for resistance. Railway shares may not pay anything meteoric in the way of dividends, but they have always been regarded as a good sound investment. Those who hold them are not likely to wish to hand them over to the Government, and chance the sort of compensation that stern Socialists will consider adequate.

The chief doubt—and it is a large, clammy, and depressing doubt—is whether resistance will do any good. However hopefully one looks at it, the answer seems to be in the negative. The nationalization of the railways was one of the main planks in the Socialist platform, the Government was elected on it, and given a majority more than ample for anything it may wish to do, so what is to stop it? Certainly not the railway directors, even if with heroic self sacrifice they were to go out and lie down across the tracks.

These are hard times for directors. But probably they feel that there is no harm in trying, and that if they put up a sufficiently stout opposition, they may be able to gouge out a little more in the way of compensation. That is about the best they can hope for, and even that seems a very dim and distant light in the darkness, the wind, and the rain. Hard times for shareholders, too!

Refurnishing the Pavilion

The recent Regency Festival centred, naturally, about the Royal Pavilion, that amazing piece of oriental rococo, which Nash constructed for the almost equally rococo Prince Regent. To many visitors to Brighton the Pavilion, with its cupolas and columns and oriental decorations, must look like something left over from a fair as being too bulky to take down and remove. But it has a queer, incongruous charm of its own; and the interior, filled as it is now, with Regency furniture and fittings of all sorts, is really beautiful and impressive.

A good deal of the furniture has consisted of pieces originally made for the Pavilion, and loaned for the Festival by the King. Other original pieces have been borrowed from various private sources. All these will, of course, have to be returned to their owners, but it is the hope of Brighton to refurnish the Pavilion in its old splendor, and keep it as a memorial to the great days when Brighton was the favorite resort of the Prince Regent and his court. It seems a sound idea, but the furniture and fittings will take some getting these days.

Lord Warden Installed

Mr. Churchill was installed the other day at Dover as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports—the 158th, by the way!—to the accompaniment of much ancient and picturesque ceremonial. To many this may seem merely a bit of historical make-believe, but it would be a rash man who would express such an opinion in any of the Cinque Ports themselves. He might get a thick ear.

It is true that the Lord Warden is no longer called upon to gaze sternly out over the Channel from Walmer Castle on the watch for French raiders and privateers. It is true that, except for Dover, the Cinque Ports are hardly even ports. But once they were the homes of fighting ships and fighting men, and the old tradition survives.

There is much joy and satisfaction among their people that once again they have a Lord Warden of the grand old warrior breed. He may not be expected to do anything more than attend ceremonial banquets and make occasional speeches, but it is a comfort to know that he is there. It makes everyone feel safer—even in these days of atom bombs.

Death of a Known Genius

Dumas once said, "I don't believe in unknown genius," meaning that genius, real genius, was irrepressible, not to be held down in obscurity and impotence, but bound to burst out sooner or later, like so much molten lava forcing its way through the crust of the earth. Whether or not one cares to accept that belief in its entirety, the history of the world's geniuses certainly goes far to bear it out.

Among modern men of letters it would be hard to find a better example than the career of H. G. Wells, who has just died after 50 years of brilliant and unremitting production. The son of a domestic servant and a gardener, who was also a professional cricketer in a small way, young Herbert might have seemed doomed to the same sort of dreary and struggling existence. So at least he began—a small amount of rather futile schooling, a job as draper's assistant, another as a pupil-teacher, still another in a chemist's shop. He has put it all in his novels.

It was a poor start, but the boy read voraciously and to good purpose. A scholarship, won at a college of science in London, set him free to follow his bent, but it was not until he was nearly thirty that the success of "The Time Machine," first of a long series of scientific romances, gave him an assured position. Thereafter, the born writer was in continual spate.

Eminent critics have dealt with every aspect of his astonishing career—the scientist, the novelist, the prophet, the social reformer, the Utopian visionary, the popular historian. But it is likely that the ordinary reader will remember him best and longest for Kipps and Mr. Polly and the other simple souls, whom he described with so much charm and humor and sympathy.

Publisher's Picture Gallery

When Constable died in 1837, an auction of 86 of his paintings, including many that have since become famous, brought in a total of just over £2,000. The other day at Christie's one of his pitcures, "Stratford Mill", was sold by Lord Swaythling for 41,500 guineas. It had been bought by his grandfather 50 years before for 8,500 guineas, thus showing a very nice little return on the investment—not to speak of the pleasure of owning it and looking at it for half a century.

The painting was bought by Mr Walter Hutchinson, the publisher, for his projected National Gallery of British Sports and Pastimes. You may wonder at the choice, but then it really is a "fishing picture". You may also wonder how a publisher could have all that money to spare in these hard times. But since he can't spend it on paper, he must, I suppose, spend it on something, and this is surely a very worthy way to blow it. When a suitable gallery has been secured, he intends to hand his collection over to the nation. So we shall all be the gainers.

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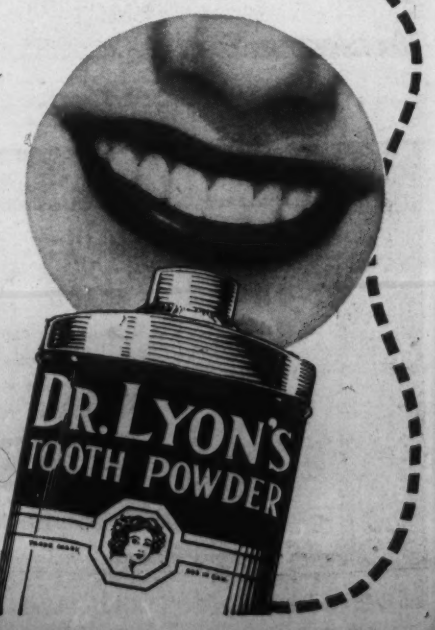

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Modern Fairy Tale of the King's Daughter Who Found a Potion

By MARY L. AKSIM

ONCE upon a time there lived a King who had two daughters. The elder one was beautiful, and had many admirers, and was married off to a rich prince at a very early age; but the younger daughter was so ugly that the King despaired of ever marrying her off at all.

"Now what shall I do with this ugly daughter of mine?" he asked his Chief Adviser one day, "for I am growing older every day and I would fain see her married."

The Chief Adviser pondered the royal question long, and stroked his beard, and wiped his brow, and at last he replied:

"If it please my King I will tomorrow to the old witch who lives in the woods, and ask her for a potion for Her Royal Highness, your Majesty's younger daughter."

"Go then," said the King, "and in my name ask a potion which will make my daughter fair to all who look upon her."

But when the Chief Adviser came to the old witch's hovel in the woods she told him that she had sold every magic potion she possessed. She was very sorry but she would not be able to mix any new potions for several months since snails' tails and other ingredients were in exceedingly short supply; but for three bags of gold and a flask of wine she could give the Chief Adviser a secret which would make the Princess so attractive that many would seek her hand in marriage and the King could die in peace knowing that she was provided for.

Now the Chief Adviser was in great fear to return to the palace without a potion, so he agreed to the payment of three bags of gold and a flask of wine.

The Old Witch

"Go," said the old witch, "where many women gather. There you will find such exquisite sheathings for the legs of the princess that men will forget her ugly face."

So the Chief Adviser turned into the city to the great mart, and presently he saw a long line of women proceeding slowly into a building.

"Here," thought the Chief Adviser, "will I find the secret," and he hurried to the head of the line of women to see what it was that they were seeking; but they, believing that he wished to be served before them, fell upon him, and beat him with great clamor, so that he ran for his very life.

And as he ran he saw yet another file of ladies disappearing one by one into a place of commerce, and he slowed his pace since all his pursuers had dropped away, and went and stood at the end of the line and went forward only when she who was in front of him moved onward.

After a time which seemed as long to the Chief Adviser as from sun to sun, he found himself within the door of the building and was craning forward to see what was being offered when a voice rang out, "No more to-day!" and all the women dispersed, and he was left alone before a long counter where some ladies were throwing empty boxes into a small wagon.

Then was the Chief Adviser exceeding sad, and he debated within himself whether he should return to the palace and risk the King's displeasure or try once more to find the exquisite sheathings for the legs of the young princess. As he wandered about the streets of the city he saw yet a third great concourse of women and, rushing forward, he again took his place as the last in the line.

And when it seemed that he would fall from weariness he came to himself with a start just as he reached the counter and in front of him one who served was holding a box and asking:

"Your card, sir? Where is the card we sent you three days hence?"

And when he answered that he had indeed received no card she withdrew the box and would speak with him no more.

So with a heavy heart the Chief Adviser made his way back to the palace, and from afar he spied great throngs of people milling about the gardens and their songs of rejoicing were borne to him by the wind.

"Wherefore," he asked the first man he met, "wherefore this great rejoicing? Has some great fortune befallen the King or the Kingdom in my absence?"

And the man replied, "Verily it is so. This morning a foreign prince with great money-bags came riding by and lo! the younger princess, she whom they call The Ugly Princess, was sunning herself on the palace wall and, looking up, the foreign prince espied her legs sheathed in sheathings of finest gossamer....."

"And where," asked the bewildered Chief Adviser, "did the Princess find these exquisite sheathings? Lo, I have sought in vain and endured great hardships....."

"The sister of the fiancé of the junior maid-in-waiting has a friend who knows one who sells these things," replied the other, "and she obtained them for her."

Whereat the Chief Adviser fell senseless to the ground.

THE SEASONS' PAGES

TURN the seasons' pages slowly,
Let no word of beauty pass
Unnoticed; hear the night-wind gently
Fingering the leaves and grass.
Read with joy each deathless passage;
Let no music be unheard;
Summer is a golden sentence;
Autumn is a flaming word!
Softly turn the Winter's pages,—
Spring is pulsing underneath!
Read the rich and shining phrases,—
Wisdom that the months bequeath;
The loveliness all seasons hold
To keep the heart from growing old!

PAULINE HAVARD

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HARRIET HUBBARD AYER

CONCERNING FOOD

Circlet of Red "Love Apples" Is a Fine Frame for Crisp Greens

By JANET MARCH

IN Shakespeare's "Anthony and Cleopatra"—no doubt you will be going to see Caesar and Cleopatra à la Shaw soon—there is talk of "my salad days when I was green in judgment." I don't know what greenery the Egyptians used to get their vitamins aboard, but surely the Nile valley grows good water cress and there have been olive trees around the Mediterranean since the days of the psalmists. Put olive oil and fresh lettuce together and you have a fine young fresh salad which would pep up even an octogenarian.

The nutritionists don't put a limit on your salad days now but tell you to keep right on eating fresh vegetables every day in the year till you die. You know the rules—"at least three vegetables, one of which should be raw."

Perhaps in winter the tomatoes are a little like pink blotting paper and the lettuce a bit far from its native field, but then there's always cabbage—like England its home. Canadians prefer it either well drained or raw and finely shredded instead of floating in a pool of warm water. On this continent you can eat good salads all the year round only a lot of people don't, but at this time of year there is no excuse for missing vitamins.

There are some people who think salads are no trouble at all. They belong to the same group who will say "Let's go on a picnic . . . hurry up, the six of you . . . just a few sandwiches . . . I'll get the car out now." Good salads are more trouble to prepare than cooked vegetables, but of course they have one great advantage in that they can be left waiting in the refrigerator so that you just have to carry in the platter.

One of the finest additions to any salad at this time of year is a circle of peeled tomatoes round the edge. It just doesn't seem possible to have enough of them. The lettuce and stuffed eggs may find their way back to the kitchen but not a single tomato. Of course we have been going shy on tomato juice and canned tomatoes for quite a time now. The day when you could buy a six quart basket of tomatoes instead of a measly little paper bag can be filed away under the heading "Fond Memories". This year there are a lot of smallish tomatoes which are nice in salad when you are going to use them whole.

Tomato And Cabbage Salad

3 cupfuls of finely shredded raw cabbage
3 medium tomatoes
1 small cucumber
1 small green pepper
1 onion finely chopped
Lettuce

When you have shredded the cabbage add the chopped onion and half the green pepper finely chopped. Cut the cucumber in half after peeling it and dice one half and slice the other half. Mix the diced half with the pepper and cabbage mixture. Add French dressing and mix till the salad is well covered with it. Peel the tomatoes and cut them in wedges. Arrange the lettuce in a bowl, pile the cabbage mixture in the middle and surround it with the rest of the cucumber finely sliced, the wedges of tomato and the other half of the green pepper cut in thin strips.

Jellied Vegetable Salad

4 medium tomatoes
1 small onion
1 cup of chopped celery
2 cucumbers
2 small green peppers
4 teaspoons of gelatin
2 tablespoons of cold water
2 tablespoons of horse-radish
Salt and pepper

Wash all the vegetables and peel the tomatoes and then chop them. If you own a chopping bowl do them in it. Let the vegetables stand and then drain off the liquid which runs out of them and heat it. Dissolve the gelatin in the cold water and then stir it into the hot vegetable juices. Add salt and pepper. Put the vegetables in a mould which has been dipped in cold water and pour on the juice and gelatin mixture. Chill till set in the refrigerator.

There are all sorts of things with which to make good salads but the question of salad dressing is much harder this year. If you can afford it you can get olive oil now which will make good French dressing or mayonnaise, but it comes pretty high for every day use. You might like to try this dressing made with sour cream for a change.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing

1 teaspoon of dry mustard
½ teaspoon of salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon of sugar
1 tablespoon of flour
½ cup of milk
1½ tablespoons of butter
1 egg
¼ cup of vinegar heated
½ cup of sour cream

Mix all the dry ingredients together in the top of the double boiler. Then beat the egg and add the milk and, when it is well mixed, stir into the dry ingredients. Cook over hot water till the mixture coats a silver spoon. Heat the vinegar and add it, and the butter, and cool. Stir in the sour cream when the dressing is well chilled.

• • •

ETIQUETTE once cost the life of a king.

Philip III seated before a roaring fire in his Spanish palace, became overheated. His servant was not present, and as the strict rules of court prohibited a monarch from performing a lowly task like moving a piece of furniture, Philip just sat. As a result, he contracted a fever, which developed into a serious illness that brought about his death.

MAGIC'S
ORANGE MARMALADE BISCUITS

2 cups sifted flour
½ tspn. salt
4 tbspns. shortening
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder
1 egg
½ cup milk
⅓ cup orange marmalade

Sift dry ingredients together. Cut in shortening until mixed. Beat egg slightly in measuring cup; add milk and marmalade to make ¾ cup and add to first mixture. Roll out about ½-inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Top each with a little marmalade; bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 16.

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Claire McCardell has dubbed this the "scare-crow" silhouette for its loose all-in-one sleeves and bodice. Here Miss McCardell uses her horizontal "Scotch stripe" and dark green woolen. The waist is sharply defined with inverted pleats, released over the hips. Townley Frocks.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Girl with Big Red Hat

By HORACE BROWN

WALKING ACROSS the lobby of the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, feeling lonely in that friendly city, for there is nothing emptier than non-familiarity, I heard my name called by an undeniably feminine voice. Out of a million seeming strangers there was a friend.

It was Enid. I had to look twice to be certain. She seemed taller than when I had first known her, more lovely, with a charm that comes from what fashion advertisements call smartness. Her greater height was probably due to the white summer dress she wore, gleaming and swishing with her smile. There were red shoes and a red handbag and a red mouth and then I took in the red hat.

The hat was the kind of a hat that girls who are favored by Nature to wear cartwheel size, floppy creations dream about. It framed her somewhat triangular, high-cheeked face beautifully, lent an illusion of depth to the green eyes and a softer color to the prematurely white hair.

We stood there, a warm island in the cool streams of humanity, and we were glad to see one another, she because I was out of her old and forgotten life, I because the longing for a familiar face was strong. I held her hand longer than necessary, looking at her but seeing only the hat.

"So you did it!" I said.

For a moment, she was at a loss. Then she saw the direction of my eyes, and laughed.

"So you remembered!" she answered.

It was silly in a way, I suppose, this meeting and remembering what had once been so important. But even when she accepted my invitation, and the waiter had set our Cuba Libres before us, I could not take my eyes from the hat.

All of us have our ambitions. Some, like me, aspire to the loneliest profession in the world and the second oldest, story-telling. Others want to own yachts. Still others seek that rarest treasure, happiness. The ways and the means of ambitions are infinite.

Ever since I had known her, Enid had wanted to own a red hat.

Not just any red hat. It had to be *the* red hat, as prized by her as the cranial adornment of a cardinal.

"Some day," she would say to me dreamily, "I'm going to buy the biggest, reddest hat in the whole world. It will be the only hat of its kind. Nobody will be able to wear it but me. It will be my hat, mine alone."

Mostly she would tell me this after Rupert Brooke. Now, I can take Rupert Brooke or leave him alone, and if I have to take him I prefer the doses small. But Enid never had enough of Rupert Brooke; he was her red hat amongst the poets. Somehow, she fancied I could read him well, and I would have to leave some part of me forever in England in too many places too often.

If ours had been anything else but a platonic friendship, I don't think Enid would have told me about the red hat. It was a secret she gave me because that was the closest we ever came to one another.

I knew her red hat, of course, if she did not. It was a symbol. It was something far off, like the sun, but warming like the sun, too, and ever-present. When she despaired of life holding more in store for her than a clerking job in a department store, she set her mind grimly on the red hat. When it seemed there were no honest men or sincere motives, the dazzling prospect of the red hat sustained her.

"You're looking well," I told her. "You must have done all right for yourself."

She smiled, but there were tight lines around the mouth.

"I'm making money," she said. That was obvious. "I have a good job. I'm happy."

The way she said it, you knew it for a lie, a gallant lie but an untruth nonetheless.

She did not have to tell me. The nights for her were lonely, even when seeming most filled. The days were those of work for others and never for the self and the selflessness of one other—days overburdened with growing old and trying to hang on to a youth that wore a red hat.

There were thousands upon thousands of her, living in ugly rooms or sharing apartments with others of her kind, made for the tug of tiny insistent arms, but doomed to live in a world that was not theirs, fighting on as she had done or surrendering as do so many. At the end of the day nothing; at the end of the week, nothing; at the end of the year, nothing. And year upon year.

Her smile was poignantly brave, but her eyes said the big red hat was a crown without a kingdom.

THE MIGHTY ATOM

THOU petty particle of dirt,
Invisible to naked sight;
So common, trivial and inert,
Yet packed with such potential might
That tyrants tremble at your gust,
And cities vanish into dust!

So long among us thou hast been,
In solid, liquid and in gas,
A thing elusive and unseen,
Save in a congregated mass:
A sleeping giant who, awake,
Can earth to its foundations shake!

O Atom! mighty Unit thou,
Confounding man's confederate boasts;
Before thy throne the nations bow,
And all our proud embattled hosts
Disperse at thy almighty blast,
And Peace has come to earth at last.

Yet, not by might alone can Peace
Be 'stablished in the minds of men:
The battle drums awhile may cease,
But War will surely rise again,
More terrible than e'er was known,
Unless to God we yield the Throne.

J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

• •

AUTUMN

SPRING and summer were the movements in
A pastoral symphony,
But now, for the climaxing strains.
The quickening trumpets sing of red and gold
In long crescendo—
As if they would defy in sudden glory
The quiet peace of winter's white finale.

CONSTANCE BARBOUR

Origin and Tradition are the SECRETS of
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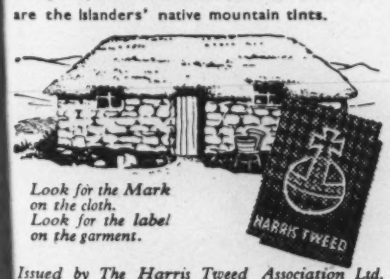

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Free Enterprise in Britain Is on Trial

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British Government's plans for nationalizing various industries are putting free enterprise on trial, says Mr. Marston, and there are two criticisms of the latter to which answers must soon be found. Firstly, large-scale production, although necessary to efficiency, tends to concentrate industry into a few hands, so that competition may eventually be eliminated, and, secondly, the initiative of the workers has no play in a big enterprise.

Enterprise must recapture the spirit which made such impressive development possible in the 19th century; more attention to current needs and less to past achievements.

London.

IT WAS an apt coincidence that an authoritative book on the relation of industry to the State should have been published just when the relation of the iron and steel industry to the Government had reached its crisis. "Enterprise First", by William Wallace, who is a director of the great cocoa firm, Rowntree of York, has many ideas that bear on the policy of nationalization which has aroused such bitter opposition in iron and steel, electricity, road and rail transport, and, to a less degree, in coal mining.

These are problems which are being seriously considered by many industrialists for the first time. Big enterprises, whose policy had always been to develop their businesses to the limit of opportunities, (though not always on competitive lines), have had to decide under the present administration whether to cooperate with the Government in its plans for reconversion to a prosperous peace, or to haul in their sails until the political weather becomes more favorable.

It is no secret that the iron and steel industry decided not to cooperate. Members of the Federation not only refused their technical advice on the Board which the Government tried to set up with their assistance, but put back on the shelves, or relegated to the waste-paper basket, their own schemes for developing their businesses.

The resulting struggle between the Government and the industry was epic. The Government has made some face-saving statements at the end of it, but it seems clear that the industrialists have won hands down. They have gained valuable delay in the nationalization scheme—a delay which evidently means that the present Parliament will not deal with the matter at all; and they have agreed to cooperate on the Steel Board on terms which mean in effect that they will run it.

The importance of this setback for the Government can hardly be exaggerated. The iron and steel industry is crucial. Any group that controls it has an immensely strong hold on British industry. Under the Federation, the industry has some notable output achievements, both wartime and postwar, to its credit, but the phase of iron and steel history which it initiated in 1934 has not been altogether happy. Imports have been restricted, production capacity developed no further than a high price-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Newfoundland Taking Vital Step Towards Return of Self-Rule

Newfoundland's present government by commission was instituted by Britain in 1934 when the island was faced with bankruptcy. Britain undertook to make good the budget deficits and promised to restore responsible government when Newfoundland became self-supporting. The war brought prosperity to Newfoundland—the construction of huge airports and naval bases employed 20,000 men and brought in $50,000,000 in wages. Wartime demand boosted the value of her basic exports of cod, herring, newsprint, iron ore, and budget surpluses from the war years now total $30,000,000. Above picture shows one of Newfoundland's papermills at Corner Brook; below, fishermen haul cod trap at Bonavista Bay. As to the national debt of $90 million, it is thought in Newfoundland that this should be absorbed by Britain, Canada and the U.S. in view of the island's war effort, for the Empire's oldest colony sent 12,000 men overseas, and gave Canada and the United States free 99-year leases of four blocks of territory for air bases and defence fields. But after 12 years . . .

. . . of political vacuum, the average Newfoundlander doesn't know what sort of government he wants. Forty-five men have been elected, therefore, to represent the 300,000 people of the island at the National Convention to meet in St. John's next Wednesday. They will put forward their recommendations and the people will vote again in a referendum. The result will then be submitted to the Dominions Office in London and put before the Cabinet for approval. There are four courses which the convention will discuss. (1) The restoration of responsible government which the island enjoyed from 1855 to 1934. This means Dominion status. (2) Confederation with Canada. This has been rejected twice before. (3) Representative government with financial control by Britain. (4) Continuation of the present government by commission. Apart from the geographical arguments for a closer bond with Canada, there is the fact that Canada supplies Newfoundland with food, clothing and coal; that Canadian banks and insurance companies hold 90 per cent of the island's dollar assets. The strategic importance of Newfoundland has been realized in both World Wars, and the discovery of atomic energy would appear to make the island even more important to the North American mainland for the location of listening posts to detect invaders by sea or air, and for the establishment of direction-finding navigation stations.

The currents bring icebergs close to shore; this one is at Seal Cove.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Why the Strikers Must Lose

By P. M. RICHARDS

LOOKING at the urban scene from the distance of a northern fishing camp, as this writer did last week, it seemed so crazy as to be almost incredible. As if some H. G. Wellsian magic ray from another planet had suddenly turned us all into robots bent upon destroying our own civilization. We may not be to blame for what's happening in Europe and China, but look at what we're doing here. With just about all the requirements for prosperity—a new war-proved power of achievement through team-work, new war-made industrial and labor skills, an almost limitless demand for goods and services, a much-enlarged productive capacity, new tools, new materials and new processes, reconversion plans ready before the war ended, a host of fine young men eager to re-establish themselves in civil life, and wartime savings to enlarge consumer buying power—with all these assets, nothing should have been able to hold us back. True, the postwar productive system would have a big load to carry—an enormous postwar public debt, expensive rehabilitation and welfare plans, and the cost of financing much of our export business—but there was little or no doubt of its ability to do so if we behaved sensibly.

One way and another, we've certainly managed to mess up the social and business prospect since the war ended. With all the world, at home and abroad, in crying need of goods and services, we have frequent and lengthy stoppages of production, with one stoppage causing other stoppages, even in the most vital industries such as steel and fuel and food. We see the most complete disregard for the welfare of the consumer and for such fundamental rights as the right to work. We see willing workers denied access to their places of employment and workers within a plant denied access to their homes and families, with this incredible situation—a condition of actual blockade and siege—continuing over a period of many weeks. We see not only an open defiance of the law but public incitement to law-breaking without action by the authorities. What a picture of democracy in action! How Mr. Stalin must be laughing!

Only One Sound Basis

It is, of course, entirely reasonable that labor should strive to get the best possible price for its services. But it is entirely unreasonable and indeed nonsensical that it should hope to improve its position by individually producing less. There's only one sound basis for increased wages for labor and that's increased productivity. To have more, we must produce more. That's what labor has actually been doing over a long period of years (not, by the way, as a result only of its own increased skills but very largely because of the better tools placed in its hands) and that is what labor can reasonably expect to do in the years ahead, with, it is important to note, progressively less expenditure of effort and time on its part due to further improvement of its working equipment. To try to get more without producing more, by taking the amount of the desired increase out of the hides of management or capital, is impracticable since neither has any worthwhile amount of hide to spare—income taxes have already taken care of that.

A remarkable fact in the current labor war is that no matter what the outcome in respect of wage rates and union privileges, the workers themselves are bound to lose. There is the minor fact that even if full wage demands are granted, it will take, on the average, several years of work at the new rates to make up the wage loss during the strikes. Much more important is the fact that organized labor constitutes less than one-fifth of the consumers of Canada, so that, without substantially increased production, any increase in organized labor's "take" can only be at the expense of the remaining four-fifths. Higher costs per unit produced must mean higher prices and reduced consumption. This means fewer jobs and an over-all lowering of the standard of living.

High Wages, Unemployment

The prospect is, then, that if union labor wins its demands but fails to increase the rate of production sufficiently to keep down the unit cost of production, we shall see high wages for those working but large and growing unemployment due to contracting consumption. As unemployment becomes serious, the attempt will be made to have the government take up the slack with make-work projects. As a temporary, small-scale expedient, that may be effective, but otherwise it obviously cannot, since the cost of those public works can come only from the public. Not only, with much unemployment, will jobs be insecure, but highly-paid organized labor will have to pay to support the unemployed. Another important factor in the economic decline then in progress will be that owners of savings (the "capitalists") will certainly not invest in industry under those highly unfavorable conditions.

The rank and file of labor may not know these things but the union bosses certainly do—which is but one of many indications that some at least of the union bosses are not working for labor but for certain elements which want to break down this country's social-economic system. Many labor men admit, in personal off-the-record conversations, the existence of a sinister un-Canadian influence in current labor upheavals. Have we fought the Nazis abroad only to fall victims to Communists in our midst?

This picture of our future is not a remote possibility but a probability, indeed almost a certainty, if organized labor pursues its present course. It will then be said that "private enterprise" has demonstrated its unsoundness, but the truth will be that it has been choked to death. But there is, of course, a simple and practicable alternative to all this. It is to keep down costs and thus prices and produce abundantly, and share that abundance.

(*Continued from Page* 26)

level could support (prices had fully doubled between 1934 and the beginning of this year, and a further increase has lately been announced); and associations with big steel interests abroad have had their unsavory aspect.

So this is not a model conflict between free enterprise and State control. Failure to get to grips with this basic problem indicates not so much a change in the Government's ideas of industry's place in the nation's economy as a weakening of the Government's resolve.

It will be interesting to watch the trend of negotiations with the electricity producers. They have a far better case than the iron and steel monopoly, but they have also adopted the rather questionable technique of refusing to cooperate. An elected Government's plans may be good or bad, but if it is permissible for individual interests to refuse to operate them, (another glaring case was the refusal, at first, of the master bakers to work the bread-rationing scheme), and if this practice is carried to its logical conclusion, then the whole principle of government goes by the board.

Mr. Wallace's ideas in the above-mentioned book will probably commend themselves to more moderate elements in the present Cabinet. State control of key industries and services is not ruled out in principle, especially if the choice is between national and monopoly ownership. His solution to the problem of non-competitive industry is to have it officially recognized, and to have all its proposed practices and price schedules approved or otherwise by the appropriate Ministry—a Ministry of Industry is suggested, to deal with all these matters. These embarrassing formalities might, in Mr. Wallace's opinion, strengthen the waverers' belief in the virtues of competitive enterprise.

Ideology apart, there are two practical criticisms of free enterprise to which satisfactory answers must be found.

The first is that, while large-scale production is necessary to efficiency, it tends to concentrate industries into a few hands, so that competition may eventually be eliminated. Laws to prevent this kind of concentration are retrogressive. It has been said by critics of the Government that if the iron and steel industry could not have been condemned as a monopoly it would have been condemned for its failure to organize itself. This is an awkward predicament, for many unplanned units in an industry of that character do not give economical results; yet development controlled by a federation of enterprises is not obviously better than development controlled by a public board.

The second criticism is that the initiative of the workers has no play in a big enterprise. It has none either in the control boards so far set up by the British Government, but if organized with workers' participation, like the joint production committees which were so outstandingly successful during the war, they might introduce a new dynamic into industry.

When Mr. Wallace says that there is no better reason for having miners represented on the Coal Board than for having bank clerks determining Bank of England policy one cannot follow him. A bank clerk, indispensable though he is, is functional; high financial policy is not affected whether he does his job well or badly. But a miner is in a sense creative, and if —as at present—the miners do not hew enough coal the whole industrial program is in jeopardy.

Lord McGowan, Imperial Chemical Industries chairman, has remarked at successive annual meetings of the great chemical trust that free enterprise is on trial. It is so, in the sense that it will have to recapture the spirit of enterprise which made such impressive development possible in the 19th century, or lose public support.

Britain has the longest industrial tradition of any nation, and some of her industries are inclined to lapse into a comfortable degenerancy. More attention to current needs and less to past achievements might win back a section of public opinion which has become critical and a little impatient. It might persuade people that, as Mr. Wallace believes, enterprise, not ownership, comes first.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Gold Mining Communities Must Awaken to Need for Action

By JOHN M. GRANT

IN VIEW of the present disturbing situation in the gold mining industry, shareholders of Lake Shore Mines, Limited, have been provided with a concise summing-up of the actual position, and in language easily understood by the layman, by A. L. Blomfield, president and managing director, who admits to having watched or been intimately tied into, the rise and fall of three national gold industries; watched them fall to pieces and try to struggle back. The summation of Mr. Blomfield should cause people to sit up and think and is deserving of wide circulation, particularly when he points out that "only a small partial comeback has ever been made where the gold-finding and operating organizations have become disorganized through lack of proper encouragement or worthwhile reward.

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In Canada, Mr. Blomfield states, the gold organization is still capable of advancing, but the condition is deteriorating, especially in the older developed areas. He is one, who can speak with authority from his world-wide experience, and, as he sees it, the outlook was never brighter "given a distinct rise in Canadian gold prices," but never was the actual outlook more critical. In many of the mines now working, he makes it clear, the marginal and submarginal ore greatly predominates, and adds that in mines that might be developed from recent boom conditions the proportion looks very much greater.

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An awakening is definitely necessary in the many districts and communities, entirely dependent for their livelihood on gold mining, if they do not wish to dwell in ghost towns. People who live in mining areas must move individually and collectively to assert their rights. In alluding to this Mr. Blomfield points out that mine officials have placed the situation of the industry clearly before the government, so far, without apparent results. In this connection he states that "not until shareholders, employees and the people of the communities the mines support, all become actively interested in the continued prosperity and development of this key industry can it expect to receive the help necessary to live its full useful existence."

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Few people realize the extent to which wages and costs of producing gold have risen. In discussing this subject the Lake Shore head emphasizes that these have increased over 22% since 1939, and that a further upturn in wages can be expected if the price of gold is increased. Today, muckers or drill helpers underground—who in 1901 were receiving $1.45 per shift with no extras—are receiving on the same job $5.44 which, with incentive bonus and several benefits added, brings the cost per shift paid by the Lake Shore company up to the average of $7.51, a rise of 418%.

(*Continued on Page* 31)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

A.J., New Westminster, B.C.—...hand for power from SHAWINI-...N WATER & POWER CO. and its ...idiary, Quebec Power Co., has ...n well maintained during the first ...months of the current year, re-...s James Wilson, president. He ...ts out that the company will bene-...onsiderably in the future through ...ing the Canadian dollar on parity ...n the United States unit. Sales of ...nary power to industry have been ...a higher level, while the load in ...domestic and commercial field in-...sed substantially. Demand for ...ducts of the Shawinigan Chemi-... Ltd., has necessitated operations ... high level of capacity, but restric-...s in supplies of steel and other ... materials have, to a certain ex-..., curtailed production of some ...s. The Canadian Resins and ...micals, Ltd., fabricating plant for ...production of Vinylite plastics, Mr. ...son states, went into production ...y in June.

O.B., Ottawa, Ont.—I believe that ... shares of COLUMBUS KIRK-...ND GOLD MINING CO. are value-... the company having passed out ...xistence quite a few years ago.

E.H., Hamilton, Ont. — Maple ...AF GARDENS LTD. is retiring all ...outstanding preferred shares at ...call price of $12 a share on Nov. 1 ...t. At the same time the company will sell $700,000 of 10-year serial debentures to private purchasers. The new debentures carry interest rate of 2 to 3 per cent, and will provide funds in retiring the preferred stocks. The 7 per cent preference non-cumulative $10 par preferred stock originally had an authorized amount of $1,000,000. Of this only $800,000 was issued, and this has been gradually reduced by purchase in the market. The amount of preferred stock remaining at last report amounted to 60,389 shares. There are also outstanding 36,779 common shares, presently showing with a bid price of $52.50 a share. Trading in the common has been very light.

G. K. K., Chapman Camp, B.C.—Minewise, BRALORNE MINES was never in a better position than at present. Ore reserves are at a high point of more than 1,000,000 tons of an average grade of approximately 0.5 ounce gold per ton and development is continuing satisfactory. Directors have recommended $1,247,000 new financing, through issuance of subscription rights to shareholders on a one for ten basis, at $10 per share, to increase productive capacity at the mine and to develop new properties. This, however, will be dependent on the manpower situation. In passing for the first time in more than ten years

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

More Market Weakness

By HARUSPEX

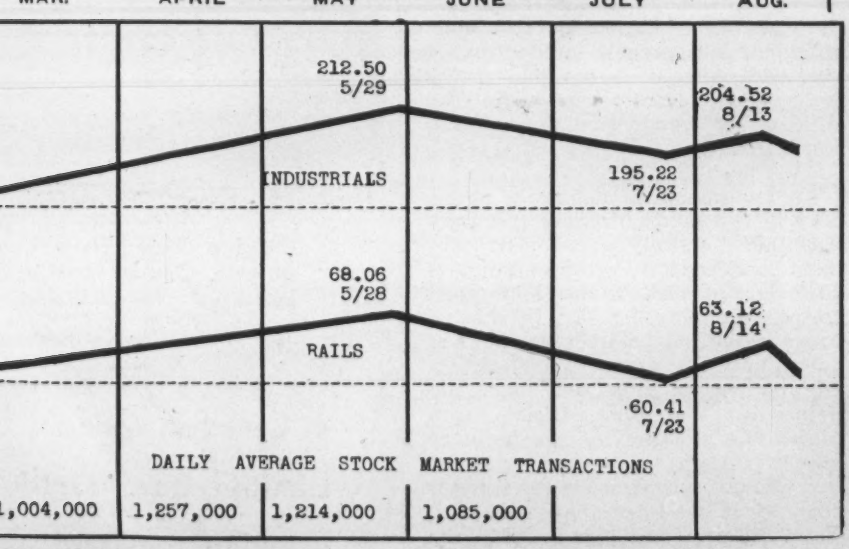
THE ONE TO TWO -YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND, which dominates Canadian stock prices: Closes by both the Dow Jones railroad and industrial averages below the February 1946 support points indicate a primary reversal in the stock market to a downward direction.

The SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May-June high points of 212.50 on the Dow Jones industrial average 68.31 on the rail average.

Penetration early this week, of the late February low points by the Dow Jones industrial average, confirms earlier weakness by the rails, and indicates a reversal in the primary trends to a downward direction. This follows an up-move running from early 1942 to early 1946, it comes at a time when business and earnings have been moving forward and when the credit situation is fairly easy. Nevertheless breakdowns of the character under discussion have generally been followed at some later date by disclosures of weakness in the business or political backgrounds that prove inimical to earnings and dividends.

On the basis of the recent downside penetration as discussed above, reductions or eliminations of stock positions—one or the other depending on the individual requirements of each investor as to income and other considerations—seem in order.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 389
A dividend of 8c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of September, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of September, 1946.
DATED the 26th day of August, 1946.
P. C. FINLAY, SECRETARY

Penmans Limited
DIVIDEND NOTICE
NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of October 19...
On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record on the 1st day of October, 1946.
On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to shareholders of record on the 15th day of October 1946.
By Order of the Board.
C. B. ROBINSON, Secretary-Treasurer
Montreal, August 27, 1946.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION LIMITED
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1946, payable on October 15, 1946, to Stockholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1946.
By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN, Secretary

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND
A dividend of Two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1946 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th of September 1946.
S. C. SCADDING, Secretary
Montreal, August 28, 1946.

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